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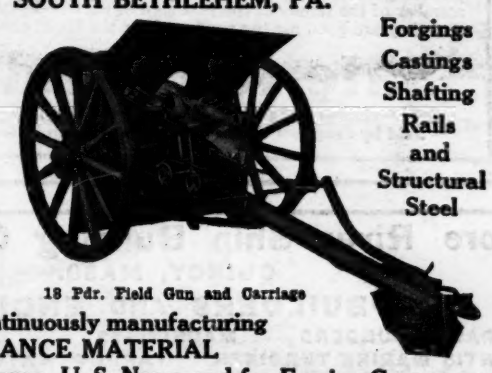
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ARMY AND NATIONAL GUARD STATIONS.

BROWNSVILLE DISTRICT.

The following is a list of the Army and National Guard organizations on duty in the Brownsville, Texas, district, shown by station:

Brownsville.

Regular troops: 4th and 36th U.S. Inf.; Hdqrs., 3d Squadron, 3d U.S. Cav., and Troops E, G, H; Co. D, U.S. Signal Corps; Companies D and F, 4th U.S. Field Art.; 1st Regiment, U.S. Engineers; U.S. Field Hospital No. 5.

State troops: 1st and 2d Va. Inf.; Iowa Brigade Hdqrs., Inf.; 1st, 2d and 3d Iowa Inf.; Co. A, Iowa Engineers.

Iowa Field Hospital and Ambulance Company, Iowa Battalion Field Art., Texas Field Hospital.

McAllen.

State troops: Hdqrs., N.Y. Division; Hdqrs., 2d N.Y. Brigade; 7th, 12th and 71st N.Y. Inf.; 1st Regiment, N.Y. Cav.; Squadron A, N.Y. Cav.; Machine-gun Troop, N.Y. Cav.; Brigade Hdqrs., N.Y. Field Art.; 1st and 2d Regiments, N.Y. Field Art.; 22d N.Y. Engineers, two companies N.Y. Signal Corps, four N.Y. ambulance companies, three N.Y. field hospitals.

Pharr.

Regular troops: Co. G, U.S. Inf.
State troops: Hdqrs., 3d N.Y. Brigade; 3d, 23d and 74th N.Y. Inf.; one N.Y. ambulance company; battalion headquarters.

Mission.

Regular troops: Detachment Troop D, 3d U.S. Cav.
State troops: Hdqrs., 1st N.Y. Brigade; 2d, 14th and 69th N.Y. Inf.; one N.Y. ambulance company; one company, 2d Texas Inf.

Donna.

State troops: One battalion, La. Field Art.; Troops A and B, Okla. Cav.; one troop, La. Cav.; 2d Texas Inf., less six companies; one squadron Iowa Cav.

Harlingen.

Regular troops: 26th U.S. Inf., less one battalion; U.S. Ambulance Company No. 5.
State troops: 3d Texas Inf., less one company; Hdqrs., Texas Brigade.

Mercedes.

1st North Dakota Inf.

Llano Grande.

State troops: Hdqrs., Minn. Brigade; 1st, 2d and 3d Minn. Inf.; one battalion Minn. Field Art.; Hdqrs., Ind. Brigade; 1st, 2d and 3d Ind. Inf.; one battalion Ind. Field Art.; one Ind. ambulance company; one company, Ind. Signal Corps; one Ind. ambulance company and field hospital; one company Okla. Engineers.

Regular troops: Hdqrs., 3d Squadron, 3d U.S. Cav.; Troops B and C.

State troops: Hdqrs., Neb. Inf. Brigade; 1st and 2d Regiments, Neb. Inf.; one company, Neb. Signal Corps; one Neb. field hospital.

San Benito.

Regular troops: Cos. A, F and H, 26th U.S. Inf.
State troops: One Okla. field hospital; 1st Regiment, Okla. Inf.; 1st S.D. Inf. and 1st La. Inf.

Progresso.

One company, U.S. Inf.

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Co. D, 26th U.S. Inf.

Sam Fordyce.

Hdqrs., 2d Battalion and Co. E, 2d Texas Inf.

Roma.

Co. F, 2d Texas Inf.

San Benito Pump.

Detachment Co. H, 26th U.S. Inf.

Fort Ringold.

Regular troops: 28th U.S. Inf., less one battalion; Hdqrs., 3d U.S. Cav., and Troops I, K, L and N, and Co. A, U.S. Engineers.

State troops: Texas field hospital.

Edinburg.

Co. F, 28th Inf.

Shaw.

One company, 28th U.S. Inf.

Hidalgo.

Regular troops: Co. H, 28th U.S. Inf.; detachment Troop D, 3d Cav.

San Juan.

Co. E, 28th U.S. Inf.

Rabb's Ranch.

Troop A, 3d U.S. Cav.

Donna Pump.

Co. C, 2d Texas Inf.

Ajo De Agua.

Regular Troops: Detachment Troop D, 3d U.S. Cav.
State troops: Detachment Co. H, 2d Texas Inf.

San Pedro.

Troop F, 3d U.S. Cav.

Point Isabel.

Co. I, 3d Texas Inf.

Penitas.

Detachment Co. H, 2d Texas Inf.

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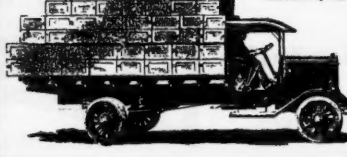
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NOTES OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

"Two hostile seaplanes," says an official British statement, "appeared over Dover on the afternoon of Aug. 12. Four bombs were dropped, but no material damage was done beyond the breaking of a few windows. Anti-aircraft guns came into action and aeroplanes went in pursuit of the raiders, who made off seaward. The casualties were one officer and six men slightly injured."

A German submarine, according to an official statement, torpedoed in the English Channel on Aug. 13 the British torpedo boat destroyer Lassoo. The British Press Bureau controverts the German official statement with regard to the locality where the Lassoo was sunk, saying that the destroyer was sent to the bottom "a few miles off the Dutch coast, and not in the Channel, as the German Admiralty pretends."

"The significant value of inoculation to prevent typhoid," writes a correspondent of the British armies in France, "is shown by the fact that despite the heat and battle conditions, where burying the dead and sanitation are hard to control, according to the last report there were only seventeen cases in the immense army in France."

According to a correspondent of the Corriere d'Italia, two regiments of Jaegers, finding themselves besieged in the Frezela Valley, were furnished with food from aeroplanes. The triple-engine aeroplane has appeared in the Caproni biplanes used by the Italian army. Each of the engines is of 100 horsepower.

Food Dictator von Batocki denies that the German people are feeling the pinch of hunger. The harvest is so good and everything is so well organized that Germany begins this year with a surplus enabling her to hold out for a fourth, even a fifth, year, counting on the next crops. From the food standpoint Germany is now independent of the blockade.

All the water used by the 14,000 Turkish troops who were attacking the British forces at Romani, east of the Suez Canal, on Aug. 5, had to be carried ten miles from Anghratina.

The Russian army sent some huge motor boats over the new railway line the government has built to Lake Urumiah, in northwestern Persia. Then guns were mounted on them and by their aid the Russians were able to gain control of the lake and its shores.

Foreign military correspondents are given to drawing parallels between our Civil War and the one now beginning its third year in Europe. One writing recently said of the German attempt to take the fortress: "Verdun can only stand out now like Pickett's charge as the high-tide mark of German aggression."

Queensland, Australia, is formulating a scheme providing for the employment of returned soldiers. It is proposed to settle as many as possible on the land. There are nearly five million acres suitable for occupation, capable of providing farms for 20,885 returned soldiers.

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LOSSES IN BATTLE.

In a recent article the New York Times informed its readers that "at the end of two years the European war will have cost between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 lives, as nearly as one can estimate the toll, not counting the hopelessly disabled, which would add perhaps forty per cent. more. The maimed who will still be able to produce their own sustenance are a separate number. Never before has human material been used up at such a rate as this. During the whole nineteenth century the cost of the world's wars in male life probably did not exceed 5,000,000 men. That includes the ten Napoleonic years, in which the total loss of life must have been between 2,000,000 to 2,500,000, or from one to one and a quarter per cent. of the population of Europe at that time."

Exact statistics of the wars of the nineteenth century in which the nations of Europe have taken part down to and including the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 are found in the painstaking work of Otto Berndt, of the General Staff Corps of the Austrian army, published at Wien (Vienna) in 1897. Commencing with Marengo, June 14, 1800, and including Plevna, July 30, 1877, Berndt makes the total loss of killed and wounded in the European battles of that period 1,017,172. Taking the usual proportion of killed to wounded this indicated a total of fatal casualties amounting to less than 300,000. Allowing the most liberal margin for miscalculation, this falls very far short of the 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 which, according to the Times, were killed in the Napoleonic wars alone.

As to the other wars of the nineteenth century, there were 110,070 Northern soldiers killed during our Civil War. Adding to this the highest estimate as to the number of Confederates killed or mortally wounded, 94,000, we have a total of 204,070.

According to Heitman, the accepted authority on this subject, our losses in killed during the other wars of the century have been as follows: War of 1812, 3,177; war with Mexico, 1,721; two Seminole wars, 383; Black Hawk war, 26; war with Spain and in the Philippines and China, less than 2,000. To this are to be added our losses in the dropping fire of Indian fights, which will bring the possible total up to five or six thousand. Making a liberal allowance for the foreigners killed in these wars as two to our one, we have less than 25,000. In the Boer war, which was fought principally in the present century, the British lost 5,774 killed, and the loss of the Boers is estimated at 4,000; in all, 9,774. Smaller wars of the nineteenth century among the nations whose self-styled civilization is being put to the proof will swell these totals somewhat, but not appreciably when it comes to dealing with large figures. These estimates do not include wars outside of the circle of civilization as to which we have no figures. Even including these the total at the most liberal estimate falls far short, very far short, of the Times' extravagant calculation of the loss of 5,000,000 in male life during the wars of the nineteenth century.

We have no means of testing the Times' estimates of the losses during the present war, but we believe that time will show that they are far out of the way, if not so far as its estimates of losses in war of which we have measurably exact statistics.

As we have found occasion to say before, we have been chary of transferring to our columns the statements in which the various belligerents find a short and easy

way of disposing of hostile armies by killing them off on paper.

As to the hopelessly disabled, concerning which the Times has such gloomy prognostications, the Germans claim that ninety per cent. of their wounded are able to return to the ranks. The peculiarities of the present war impress the imagination and give fine scope to the impressionist writer, but we see no reason to change our conclusion that when the account is made up it will be found that the rule that has held good thus far in the wars of centuries, that improvement in the effectiveness of weapons lessens the percentage of casualties, will hold in the present case. In considering percentages it should be remembered that these are calculated upon the total number of men under arms, and not alone upon those in line of battle, who form only a percentage of the whole, not more than one in four, according to the best estimate we can get. The work of the trenches is so severe that in the allied armies at the west the men are allowed in the proportion of two weeks out of three for rest and recuperation, except where the stress of battle compels more continuous service. Then there are those in the base depots at the rear, those occupied with the business of the supply departments, the transportation and messenger business, the medical and ambulance corps, etc., etc. These services occupy the time of the larger portion of an army leaving, as we have said, a minor number of men in uniform actually on the firing line at any one time and liable to take their places among the killed and wounded.

Taking the 4,000,000 killed, according to the estimate of the Times, and adding the proper proportion of wounded would make a total of some 16,000,000. The proportion of killed and wounded to the total engaged in battle, according to experience, should not exceed 15 to 16 per cent. The figures of the Times would therefore indicate a total of 100,000,000 men actually under fire, not including the very large number engaged in keeping up communication with the soldiers in combat and providing for their various wants. The most extravagant estimates of the European armies do not suggest such totals. The percentages of losses in the Napoleonic battles were between 5.1 per cent and 33.2 per cent. The higher figure shows the percentage of losses at Waterloo, where 72,250 Frenchmen were defeated by 145,200 Allies, and this may be assumed to be the extreme limit of soldierly endurance in battle. The average is 16 per cent.

The conditions at Aspern, where Napoleon lost 46.8 per cent., were exceptional. The numbers engaged in the Napoleonic battles of the nineteenth century and the percentages of killed and wounded were as follows. The figures are those given by Berndt and the names of the battles are his.

NUMBERS ENGAGED; PER CENT. KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Battles.	French.	Per cent.	Enemy.	Per cent.
Marengo	28,500	16.5	28,000	23.3
Hohenlinden	49,000	5.1	57,000	9.6
Caldiero	45,750	13.8	49,200	11.5
Austerlitz	65,000	10.5	82,500	14.8
Jena	54,000	—	53,000	—
Auerstadt	27,300	25.8	49,800	—
Eylau	70,000	21.4	65,000	27.7
Friedland	86,000	14.1	46,000	21.7
Eggmühl	65,000	8.0	47,000	12.8
Battle in Spain	56,000	14.7	54,000	12.7
Aspern	90,000	46.8	75,000	30.0
Wagram	181,700	12.7	128,600	14.9
Smolensk	180,000	4.4	120,000	10.0
Borodino	130,000	18.4	121,000	31.0
Salamanka	47,000	21.0	44,000	11.8
Vitoria	60,000	10.0	80,000	6.3
Lützen	116,000	11.2	69,000	14.5
Bautzen	163,000	12.3	96,500	14.0
Dresden	96,000	10.4	200,000	7.5
Kulm	37,000	35.1	103,200	3.3
Katzbach	79,000	12.5	95,000	3.6
Gross-Beeren	17,200	8.7	31,500	3.2
Dennewitz	58,000	17.0	54,000	13.5
Leipzig	171,000	26.3	301,500	16.2
La Rothier	41,000	12.2	123,000	3.8
Laon	52,000	23.0	98,000	3.2
Ligny	78,250	14.7	87,350	20.6
Waterloo	72,250	33.2	145,200	15.2
	2,215,950		2,504,350	

HITTING THE TARGET.

One of frequent, ill advised and misinformed attacks on the U. S. Navy (called this time "A Hitless Navy") brought forth a lengthy denial from Secretary Daniels on Aug. 13. The article asserted that the fleet could not hit a target with its big guns. Secretary Daniels insists that the statistics given in the article and purporting to represent the gunnery record of six of the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet in last spring's battle practice were not correct. The scores made by these battleships, if plotted on a battleship target 600 feet long, said Secretary Daniels, represented a total of 107 hits. He continues:

"The ships were firing in the February and March practice at screen targets ninety feet long and thirty feet high. The correct scores of the ships mentioned, plotted on a battleship target 600 feet long, 95 feet beam and 30 feet freeboard, based on the results of the camera observations, were as follows: Nebraska, 22 hits; Louisiana, 15 hits; Kansas, 16 hits; Virginia, 26 hits; New Jersey, 20 hits, and Rhode Island, 8 hits.

"The firing was at long ranges, much longer than ever before, the Rhode Island's mean range being from 1,500 to 3,000 yards greater than that of the other vessels mentioned. This was due to errors in range finder readings. Even at this greatly increased range the Rhode Island's shots were bunched, as shown by the fact that, on the battleship target, she received eight hits."

In addition to his own statements, Mr. Daniels quotes from the reports on fleet gunnery practice made by

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher and Capt. William S. Sims and C. P. Plunkett, U.S.N., which were printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on July 22. The reports show the improvement in gunnery in the Navy, Captain Sims stating that the marksmanship of the fleet has improved forty per cent. Although our laws prohibit any "cruel and unusual punishment," Secretary Daniels could very easily prove to the author of "A Hitless Navy"—and all his kind—how misinformed he was by inviting the writer to stand on one of the targets while the fleet was indulging in gunnery practice!

The New York Evening Post of Aug. 9 devotes two and one-half of its long columns to the denunciation of some unnamed "young Regular Army lieutenant," who, as is charged, is given to the use of profane and abusive language, to the humiliation and disgust of the members of the company of rookies under his direction, some of whom are clergymen and are not accustomed to the use of profane language. Individuals, it is stated, have been picked out for public humiliation, and we are told, finally, that "the spirit of the lieutenant has been absorbed to a degree unconsciously by the student non-commissioned officers in the company. Some of them have taken to swearing at the rest of us when an order they give is not executed as quickly as they think it ought to be." The fact that this complainant finds it necessary to present his complaint anonymously in a newspaper tends to raise a very serious doubt as to whether he has any case against the unnamed officer. The First Article of War expressly provides that "all persons in the military service are required to obey strictly and to execute promptly the lawful orders of their superiors. Military authority will be exercised with firmness, kindness and justice. Punishments must conform to law and follow offenses as promptly as circumstances will permit. Superiors are forbidden to injure those under their authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct or by abusive language. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline." If any officer has violated these requirements of Regulations to the injury of gentlemen studying military matters at Plattsburg a short and easy remedy for the offense would be to make complaint against him to the proper authority, based upon this Article of War.

"Unless politicians thwart it," says the Washington Post, "universal training will arise from the border Militia situation, in the opinion of Army men. Secretary of War Baker expressed himself as believing in 'the universal obligation' for service, though he had not yet formed his opinion as to universal training. He said the Militia situation at the border has taught him many lessons, though he would not reveal what these are. Army officers, however, said that the lessons include the conclusion that the Militia system is only thirty to forty per cent. efficient, and that it exacts an unfair burden on the few. The universal training scheme, Army men say, is destined to be preached by the thinking members of the Militia when they return home, because of the fact that a handful of men out of 100,000,000 population has borne the duty of field service along a sun-baked border. One of the chief failings of the system, from a strategic standpoint, Army officers say, is the massing of Militiamen in big state units. These men are bound to have political influence, and to put soldiery into politics, officers here charge."

"If the National Guardsmen on the Mexican border are really complaining because they're kept there on guard duty, when they want to go home," says the Morning Tribune of Tampa, Fla., of Aug. 7, "they are lacking either in consistency or in a sense of humor. The Guardsmen moved heaven and earth to have themselves metamorphosed into a Federal Army reserve, and thereby killed the 'Continental Army' project. But for their opposition there would have been created a genuine Federal Army reserve for just such duties as the Guardsmen now are performing. The National Guard itself virtually drafted the law which enabled the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, to draft it into service along with the Regular Army at the border. The National Guard leaders who were active in pushing that legislation realize the situation, and are maintaining a discreet silence. But for the honor and self-respect of the organization, all the Guardsmen, or at least all the officers, might be expected to realize that having made their bed they ought to lie in it without squirming."

As an immediate need in the plan of national preparedness the president and the past presidents of the American Electro-Chemical Society will urge that the Government provide itself with eighteen months' supply, on a war basis, of Chilean nitrates. This recommendation is made in a report that the electro-chemists have made to the President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. The chemists point out that the processes for fixation of atmospheric nitrogen are not yet thoroughly developed and none is ready for the Government to adopt in connection with its proposed \$20,000,000 nitrate plant. The chemists recommend that no subsidy be extended for the development of any process, but that private interests be encouraged to develop the best process by competition. As a means of encouragement the chemists urge a more liberal policy in regard to water power, since the fixation processes depend on cheap electrical current for their development.

A formal presentation of the trophy for battle efficiency was made to the U.S.S. Texas, Capt. John Hood, at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 12, by Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet. The Texas thus receives the right to fly the red pennant with a black ball. Admiral Mayo complimented Captain Hood, his officers and men for the showing the ship made in winning both the battle efficiency pennant and the gunnery pennant. The Michigan won the engineering trophy, and will wear a white "E" on her smokestack. Both Captains Hood and C. B. Brittain, the latter commanding the Michigan, received complimentary letters from Secretary Daniels. Among those present at the ceremony were Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, commander of the Battleship Division; Rear Admirals Fechteler, Dunn and Rodgers, and Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Operations of the Navy, who personally represented Secretary Daniels. The Galveston, of the Asiatic Fleet, has been awarded the gunnery trophy for the cruiser class. This is the third consecutive year the Galveston has won this trophy. The Galveston obtained 85,759, and the New Orleans, of the Pacific Fleet, was second with 79,356.

Basing his argument on the gradual growth in the tonnage of our battleships from 10,288 (in the case of the Oregon in 1896) to 31,400 (as in the Pennsylvania of 1915), Comdr. William A. Moffett, U.S.N., urges the construction of a super-superdreadnought of 60,000 tons, to be called, appropriately enough, the Limit, which sounds like the sort of title a freshwater machinist might apply to an 18-foot power boat. Commander Moffett has written an article that is published in the August number of Sea Power, in the course of which he says: "The limit for us in the size of battleships is the Panama Canal locks. The limit, therefore, of displacement of our battleships is within 1,000 feet in length and 110 feet in beam, the dimensions of the Panama Canal locks. Let us, therefore, go the limit at once, while we have the opportunity to do it, ahead of all our rivals, and build the limit at the same time in everything; that is to say, in speed, caliber of guns, endurance, fuel, ammunition, etc." He suggests that the Limit be 995 feet long and be armed with fifteen 18-inch guns. The building of a ship of this size, he avers, "would scrap the battleships of every navy in the world."

Correspondents at Columbus, N.M., have received from Army headquarters a memorandum which provides that all news or comment is prohibited in regard to the following subjects: Everything pertaining to the operation of the aero squadron or any of the aeroplanes, their condition, numbers or intentions with regard to reconnaissance flights or the result of flights. Information concerning the location of headquarters of the expedition or of any organization or movement of troops. Criticism of any department or corps. It says that decisions of the censoring officer may be carried in an appeal to the commandant of the base. The punitive expedition has adopted a new color scheme for its motor vehicles. Cars and trucks have been given a coat of khaki by matching the paint with the dust. The trucks were formerly painted a lead color.

Several weeks ago we mentioned the fact that the Navy Department had refused the Naval Institute permission to publish the article, "Naval Personnel," first honorable mention, by Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Taussig, U.S.N. We are unable to ascertain what reason the Department has for withholding this valuable article. We understand that it discussed the subjects of facts concerning our active forces, sources of supply, personnel requirements in case of war, and the remedy for the condition of things which the author criticized, showing by the help of statistical tables requirements for immediate service, the retired officers and line officers of the Naval Militia available for service, as well as the organized and unorganized reserve.

Orders have been issued by Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, U.S.A., commanding the military district of Laredo, Texas, providing for the detaching of the 3d Missouri Infantry Regiment from the Missouri Brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark, and creating the 3d Brigade of the 15th Provisional Division to be composed of the 3d Missouri Infantry, the 1st New Hampshire Infantry and the 2d Maine Infantry. Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, U.S.A., commanding the 9th Infantry, is named as commander of the new brigade. The 1st, 2d and 4th Missouri Infantry Regiments, Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark commanding, will be known as the "3d Separate Brigade."

An officer on the retired list of the Army writes: "I note on page 1622 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 12, under the head of 'Retired List,' paragraph four, that 'the President is authorized to appoint to place on retired list of the Army with rank of major general any officer on retired list who served not less than one year in Regular or Volunteer forces of United States during Civil War prior to April 9, 1865,' etc. This seems so manifestly unjust to us old fellows who served in the Regular Army during the whole of the Civil War and since that time that I am going to ask you to call attention to this matter."

A Southern writer, calling attention to the casualties at the battle of Gettysburg, which amounted to a total for both armies of 5,664 killed and 27,206 wounded, says: "The losses suffered by both North and South in these three days were simply appalling, and the official figures, as furnished by the War Department at Washington, mark this conflict as the greatest and most severely contested of modern times." This gentleman at the time he wrote had evidently not heard the news from Europe.

The total expenditures of the U.S. Army quartermaster at El Paso, Texas, for July were \$2,448,415.89, and he supplies only the forces from Del Rio to Yuma, including General Pershing's forces in Mexico. It is believed by Army officers that the El Paso expense is about as much as the other two districts combined. This would bring the total expense of maintaining the Army as it is now constituted on the border up to about \$5,000,000 a month.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

The appropriations carried by the Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 15947, as reported to Congress by the conference committee on Aug. 15, are shown in the following table, which gives also the appropriations for 1916:

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS IN DETAIL.

	Appropriated last year for 1916.	Appropriated by this bill for 1917.
Pay miscellaneous	\$1,000,000	\$915,000
Additional civilian Civil Service employees and supplies		275,000
Contingent, Navy	46,000	46,000
Arming and equipping Naval Militia	250,000	387,737
Civilian Consulting Board, expenses		25,000
Investigation fuel oil supply		60,000
Aviation		3,500,000
Advisory Aeronautic Committee		85,000
Arming, equipping and pay, Naval Militia		1,270,737
Purchase and repair, Naval Militia vessels		290,000
State Marine Schools		250,000
Care of lepers, Island of Guam	14,000	14,000
Hurricane damages, Samoa	10,000	

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Transportation	750,000	1,010,524
Recruiting	130,000	344,228
Contingent	10,000	10,000
Gunnery and engineering exercises	102,800	135,000
Outfits on first enlistment	750,000	2,065,460
Maintenance of naval auxiliaries	800,000	1,069,460
Instruments and supplies	270,000	350,000
Ocean and lake surveys	105,000	105,000
Naval Training Station, California	70,000	70,000
Naval Training Station, Rhode Island	85,000	85,000
Naval Training Station, Great Lakes	80,000	80,000
Naval Training Station, St. Helena	25,000	25,000
Naval War College	28,850	38,850
Naval Home, Philadelphia	77,117	77,117

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Ordnance and ordnance stores	5,795,420	6,402,485
Smokeless powder	1,150,000	1,800,000
Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C.	75,000	150,000
Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head	141,620	
Naval magazine, Puget Sound, automobile		600
Projectile plant		705,611
Armor plant		11,000,000
Renewing batteries for ships of Navy	100,000	100,000
Batteries for merchant auxiliaries		1,650,000
Ammunition for ships of Navy	3,000,000	13,720,000
Torpedoes and appliances	1,000,000	800,000
Air compressors		195,000
Torpedo nets		480,000
Reserve ordnance supplies		4,508,524
Torpedo station, Newport, R.I.	130,000	200,000
Experiments, Bureau of Ordnance	100,000	100,000
Contingent building fund		10,000
Repairs, Bureau of Ordnance	30,000	30,000
Contingent, Bureau of Ordnance	9,500	9,500

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Maintenance, Bureau Yds. and Dks.	1,595,496	1,774,000
Contingent, Bureau of Yds. and Dks.	50,000	50,000
Public Works:		
Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.		308,000
Navy yard, Boston, Mass.	25,000	64,500
Navy yard, New York, N.Y.	135,000	108,900
Navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.	55,000	538,000
Purchase ground for Q.M. Dept., Marine Corps, Philadelphia		175,000
Navy yard, W.C.C.	145,000	285,000
Land for track extension, Washington Navy Yard		331,000
Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.	130,000	1,242,000
Marine recruiting station, Port Royal, S.C.		15,000
Navy yard, Charleston, S.C.	95,000	970,000
Dredging at Charleston		175,000
Naval aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla., repair hurricane damages		420,000
Navy yard, New Orleans, repair hurricane damage and extend wharf		250,000
Naval station, Key West, Fla.	5,000	
Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.	65,000	384,000
Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.	60,000	18,000
Naval station, Pearl Harbor, H.T.		700,000
Naval station, Tutuila		4,000
Naval station, Guam		1,000
Guns and munitions storage		280,400
Naval magazine, Hingham		6,300
Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head	198,380	106,000
Naval magazine, Fort Mifflin	64,000	5,000
Naval magazine, Iona Island		5,000
Naval magazine, Lake Denmark		10,000
Naval torpedo station, Keyport		11,000
Naval magazine, Kaula, H.T.		15,000
Naval magazine, Mare Island		3,000
Naval torpedo station, Newport		141,000
Naval magazine, Juliens Creek, Va.	20,000	78,000
Naval magazine, Puget Sound, Wash.	58,000	7,000
Depots for fuel	500,000	500,000
Naval coaling station, Melville, R.I.		15,000
Naval hospital, Canacona, P.I.		3,600
Naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.		14,700
Naval hospital, Mare Island		15,000
Naval Hospital, Newport		18,000
Marine barracks, Guam		10,000
Experimental and research laboratory		1,000,000
Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.	15,000	32,475
Naval Hospital, New York	15,000	10,000
Repair of navy yards and stations	1,197,436	1,100,000
Total, Public Works	\$2,642,816	\$10,335,915
Commission on additional navy yards and naval academies		10,000

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Medical Department	525,000	921,740
Contingent, B. of Med. and Surgery	142,000	241,080
Bringing home remains Navy Dept.	15,000	24,908

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Pay of the Navy	41,240,563	50,226,912
Organizing, Naval Reserve Force		130,000
Naval Reserve camps		30,000
Coast Guard cutters		400,000
Naval Academy dairy		100,000
Provisions, Navy	7,601,014	9,820,900
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	1,829,400	2,623,640
Freight, Bureau Supplies and Accts.	625,000	725,000
Fuel and transportation	4,500,000	5,000,000

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Construction, repair and equipment of vessels	9,106,127	10,071,069
Improvement of construction plants:		
Portsmouth, N.H.	10,000	10,000
Boston, Mass.	10,000	25,000
New York, N.Y.	20,000	35,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	15,000	25,000
Norfolk, Va.	15,000	25,000
Charleston, S.C.	15,000	10,000
Mare Island, Cal.	15,000	85,000
Puget Sound, Wash.	10,000	25,000

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Engineering	7,742,973	9,056,376
High power radio stations		400,000
Propelling engines for North Dakota, Salem, Mayrant and Henley		1,000,000
Engineering experiment station, Annapolis	80,000	105,000
Machinery plants at navy yards		200,000

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Pay, civil establishment	186,034	334,521
Current and miscellaneous expenses	33,500	37,585
Maintenance and repairs and rents	279,116	331,840

INCREASE OF NAVY.

Submarines		8,467,000
Construction and machinery for vessels heretofore and herein authorized	20,664,459	59,000,194
Torpedoboats	1,341,344	5,282,593
Armor and armament	18,597,998	47,110,000
Ammunition		19,485,500
Armor plant investigation	5,000	
Total increase of Navy	\$45,053,801	\$139,345,287
Disarmament conference		200,000

[The following figures for Marine Corps are subject to change in conference. If agreement is reached on these items before our last forms close changes will be noted on another page.]

MARINE CORPS.

Pay	4,510,834	5,331,406
Maintenance Q.M. Department	890,000	1,150,068
Clothing	620,063	926,423
Fuel	164,000	217,092
Military stores	307,737	713,648
Camps of instruction		31,000
Transportation and recruiting	317,000	459,711
Repair of barracks	140,000	170,000
Forage	22,200	89,246
Commutation of quarters	79,000	107,512
Contingent	460,000	654,345
Authorized expenses, Marine Corps		
Reserve		25,000
Total Marine Corps, exclusive of Public Works	\$7,510,834	\$9,800,454

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION ACT.

Leaving only four of its main provisions still to be agreed on by the conferees, the House approved the Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 15947, on Aug. 15. The House accepted the Senate's big building program by a vote of 283 to 51, while the provision increasing the enlisted strength of the Navy to 68,700 men, instead of the 61,500 proposed in the House bill, was carried in the House by a viva voce vote. The bill, which carries a total appropriation of \$315,000,000, is the largest naval measure for building warships with a single appropriation ever passed by any nation. Increases written into the bill by the Senate and now approved by the House call for the construction of 157 warships within the next three years.

The provisions still in doubt, any later action on which will be noted on another page, include the increase of the Marine Corps personnel, the equipping of the existing navy yards for the construction of battleships and battle cruisers, and that of adding new navy yards and naval stations. Other items not settled are chiefly matters of fixing appropriation totals, dependent upon the decisions as to personnel increases.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

In the matter of promotion, the bill provides that up to and including the grade of lieutenant commander officers shall be promoted by seniority, while above that rank they shall be promoted by selection. The number of line officers authorized under the personnel amendment is four per cent. of the enlisted strength of the Navy. Out of the total appropriation of \$315,000,000, which is approximately \$165,000,000 more than last year's appropriation, the amount appropriated for new construction is approximately \$110,000,000. The last naval appropriation bill passed by Great Britain before the war was \$250,000,000.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

As told in our issue of Aug. 12 the conferees had on Aug. 11 decided the fate of all but forty-nine of the 250 Senate amendments of the Naval Appropriation bill. The report was called up in the House on Aug. 15 to determine what should be done with the subjects still in disagreement. These, as already explained, consisted of the Navy building program, the increasing of enlisted strength in Navy and Marine Corps and granting authority to President to increase the enlisted strength in emergency. Various appropriation figures for pay and supplies, dependent upon decision of above matters were meanwhile left undetermined. Other matters left open were the matter of equipping various navy yards for battleship building; a commission to study the desirability of increasing number of Navy stations and of establishing additional naval academies; amending Defense Act as regards uniform protection.

When the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up in the House on Aug. 15, after considerable discussion, the House accepted the Senate's shipbuilding program entire and also agreed to the personnel increases voted by the Senate. With these two big disputed matters settled, the remaining items in disagreement were sent back to conference—these including appropriation totals in various parts of the bill dependent upon personnel figures for determination. These are merely a matter of clerical detail.

The action of the House on Aug. 15 amounted to the passage of the bill, which will go to the President promptly in a form which the country has been given to understand meets with his hearty approval. The Navy will have an enlisted strength of 68,700. The President is authorized, in the event of emergency, to increase the strength of the Navy to 87,000 enlisted men. A Senate amendment providing for 6,000 apprentice seamen, in lieu of 3,500 proposed in the House bill, was approved.

The vote by which the Senate's building program was accepted was 283 to 51. Under this program sixteen capital ships are to be begun in the next three years, eight of these as soon as possible. For this program of construction the bill makes available at once approximately \$110,000,000. In addition to this amount, the construction will cost eventually about \$488,000,000, making the total obligation for new naval construction more than \$600,000,000.

The building program as carried in the Senate bill, as

adopted, and as compared with the one-year program in the House bill, is as follows:

	Senate. 1st Year.	3 Years. 1 Year.	House. 1 Year.
Battleships	4	10	5
Battle cruisers	4	6	4
Scout cruisers	4	10	4
Destroyers	20	50	10
*Coast submarines	27	58	50
Fuel ships	3	3	1
Repair ship	1	1	1
Transport	1	1	1
Hospital ship	1	1	1
Destroyer tender	2	2	1
Fleet submarines	9	9	1
Ammunition ships	2	2	1
Gunboats	2	2	1

*In addition, the Senate bill authorizes one submarine to be equipped with the Neff system of submarine propulsion and to cost exclusive of armor and armament \$250,000.

Secretary Daniels issued a statement regarding the bill, in which he said, in part: "The Naval bill carries the largest appropriation for the Navy ever carried in a single appropriation bill by any country. The last naval bill of Great Britain, before the war, was under \$250,000,000, while this bill carries an appropriation of \$315,000,000. Naval authorities abroad state that this authorization will make our navy the second largest in the world in every unit that goes to make a powerful fighting force. Instead of what has been characterized as a 'haphazard' policy Congress has now adopted a continuing constructive, well balanced program that insures the building of a Navy worthy of our country. The eight capital ships, four dreadnoughts, and four battle cruisers to be constructed at once will carry the heaviest guns and will surpass any capital ships yet constructed by any nation. And in addition to the eight capital ships to be constructed for this week the House concurred in the large building program of the Senate which provided for six additional dreadnoughts and three additional cruisers to be constructed for during the next two years. These ships, with the large number of smaller craft authorized, would alone make a much more powerful fighting Navy than the country had when the fleet went around the world. Already the plans have been made for nearly all these ships to be built this year except battle cruisers, and as soon as the President signs the bill advertisements will be made for bids for the construction. Plans will be completed within two or three months for the battle cruisers."

The text of the provisions for increase of the Navy as agreed upon follows:

THE BUILDING PROGRAM.

For the purpose of further increasing Naval Establishment of U.S., the President is authorized to undertake prior to July 1, 1919, construction of vessels enumerated below:

Battleships.—Ten first-class battleships, carrying as heavy armor and powerful armament as any vessels of their class, to have highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; four of these at a cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$11,500,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable.

Battle cruisers.—Six battle cruisers, carrying suitable armor and as powerful armament as any vessels of their class, to have highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; four of these at a cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$16,500,000 each, to be begun soon as practicable.

Scout cruisers.—Ten scout cruisers, carrying suitable protection and armament suited to their size and type, to have highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; four to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$5,000,000 each, to be begun soon as practicable.

Destroyers.—Fifty torpedobust destroyers, to have highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; twenty to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,200,000 each, to be begun soon as practicable; not less than four of these shall be built on Pacific coast, provided cost of construction on Pacific coast does not exceed cost of construction on Atlantic coast, plus cost of transportation Atlantic to Pacific.

Submarines.—Nine fleet submarines, of which number three to have surface displacement of about 800 tons each, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,200,000 each, and twenty-seven, which shall be best and most desirable and useful type of submarine which can be procured at cost, exclusive of armor and armament not to exceed \$700,000 each, shall be begun soon as practicable; \$8,217,000 is appropriated for construction of said submarines, to be available until expended. Not less than twelve of submarines herein authorized to be begun soon as practicable shall be built on Pacific coast, provided cost of construction on Pacific coast does not exceed cost of construction on Atlantic coast, plus cost of transportation Atlantic to Pacific.

One submarine, equipped with Neff system of submarine propulsion, exclusive of armor and armament, \$250,000: Provided, That owners of Neff system will construct, in accordance with drawing, plans, and specifications provided by them, one coast-defense submarine of about 150 tons displacement when submerged, carrying armor and armament similar and equal to that of "G" class submarines, with fittings, equipment, machinery, devices, appliances, and appliances of every kind with latest improvements, complete in all respects, and suitable for naval purposes: Provided further, That money appropriated for this purpose shall not be paid to builders of said boat until same has been completed, passed satisfactory service tests, and been accepted by Secretary of Navy; upon such completion, tests, and acceptance by Secretary of Navy sum appropriated shall be paid.

Auxiliaries.—Three fuel ships, one at cost not to exceed \$1,500,000, to be begun soon as practicable; one repair ship; one transport; one hospital ship, at cost not to exceed \$2,350,000, to be begun as soon as practicable; two destroyer tenders; one fleet submarine tender; two ammunition ships, one at cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$2,350,000, to be begun soon as practicable.

Gunboats.—Two gunboats, one at cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$860,000, to be begun soon as practicable.

Contracts.—The sixty-six vessels directed herein to be begun soon as practicable shall be contracted for or shall be begun in navy yards within six months from date of approval of this act. The Secretary of Navy shall build any of vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate should it reasonably appear that persons, firms, or corporations, or agents thereof, bidding for construction of any of said vessels have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive Government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for construction of any of said vessels: Provided, That Secretary of Navy is hereby authorized to build any of vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate.

Construction and machinery.—On account of hulls and outfits of vessels and machinery of vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$59,000,194.

Increase of the Navy, torpedobusts.—On account of submarine torpedobusts heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, \$5,282,593.

Increase of the Navy, armor and armament.—Toward armor and armament for vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$47,110,000.

Increase of the Navy, ammunition.—Toward ammunition for vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$19,485,500.

Total increase of Navy heretofore and herein authorized, \$189,845,287.

OTHER SHIPBUILDING PROVISIONS.

Repairing capital ships.—The statutory limit of \$200,000 for repairs and changes to capital ships of the Navy, as pro-

vided in Act of March 2, 1907, is changed to \$300,000.

The Secretary of Navy is authorized to sell any or all auxiliary ships of Navy classified as colliers, transports, tenders, supply ships, special types, and hospital ships, which are eighteen years and over in age, which he deems expedient to present needs of Navy and which can be disposed of at an advantageous price, which shall not be less than fifty per centum of original cost, money obtained from sale to be covered into Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Speeding up construction.—To provide for speedy construction of vessels herein authorized and for additional cost incident thereto, including employment of more than one shift of labor per day, overtime work, and speedy delivery of material, Secretary of Navy is authorized to increase total cost of each of said vessels, including armor and armament, not to exceed 20 per centum thereof if any of said vessels be constructed in Government navy yards; and if any of said vessels or the armor or armament for same be constructed by private contract, Secretary of Navy is authorized to prescribe in contracts for same provisions for payment of premiums over and above contract price, not to exceed 20 per centum thereof, for most expeditious delivery of same, and further provisions for penalties for delays and failure to complete within contract time: Provided, That if, in judgment of Secretary, most rapid and economical construction of battle cruisers authorized herein can be obtained thereby, he may contract for construction of any or all of them upon basis of actual cost, plus a reasonable profit to be determined by him.

Leave of absence, navy yard employees.—Each and every employee of navy yards, gun factories, naval stations, and arsenals of U.S. Government granted 30 days' leave each year, without forfeiture of pay during leave. It shall be lawful to allow pro rata leave only to those serving 12 consecutive months or more; in all cases the heads of divisions shall have discretion as to time when the leave can best be allowed; not more than 30 days' leave with pay shall be allowed any such employee in one year. This provision shall not be construed to deprive employees of any sick leave or legal holidays to which now entitled under existing law.

Arbitration and disarmament.—It is hereby declared the policy of U.S. to adjust and settle its international disputes through mediation or arbitration, that war may be honorably avoided. It looks with apprehension and disfavor upon a general increase of armament throughout the world, but realizes that no single nation can disarm, and that without a common agreement upon the subject every considerable power must maintain relative standing in military strength. In view of the premises, the President is authorized and requested to invite, at an appropriate time, not later than close of war in Europe, all the great governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider question of disarmament and submit their recommendation to their respective governments for approval. The President is authorized to appoint nine citizens, who in his judgment shall be qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace, to be representatives of U.S. in such a conference. Two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated. If at any time before construction authorized by this act shall have been contracted for there shall have been established, with co-operation of U.S. of America, an international tribunal or tribunals competent to secure peaceful determinations of all international disputes, and which shall render unnecessary maintenance of competitive armaments, then and in that case such naval expenditures as may be inconsistent with engagements made in establishment of such tribunal or tribunals may be suspended, when so ordered by President of U.S.

The Secretary of Navy is directed to submit to Congress during next regular session a report on largest battleship which can be undertaken in U.S. in present state of shipbuilding and engineering sciences and arts, giving due consideration to present and prospective depths and other limiting dimensions of docks and harbors of U.S. and its possessions and of locks of Panama Canal, and he shall further report principal characteristics of such a vessel, giving displacement, cost, number and size of guns, thickness of armor, speed and cruising radius, and he shall further report on desirability of building one or more such vessels.

NEW LAWS IN THE NAVY BILL.

We give below the other new legislation carried by the bill as it will become a law:

Obtaining information.—Hereafter expenditures for obtaining information shall be accounted for specifically, if, in judgment of Secretary of Navy, they may be made public; otherwise his certificate of such expenditures shall be accepted as a voucher.

Civilian leave on foreign station.—Hereafter any civilian employee of Navy Department, citizen of U.S. and employed at station outside continental limits, may, in discretion of Secretary of Navy, after two years' continuous, satisfactory service abroad, and subject to interests of public service, be granted accrued leave, with pay, for each year of service, and may postpone taking of such leave and allow it to accumulate not exceeding four years, pay for accrued leave to be rate obtaining at time leave is granted.

To expedite Navy increase.—For additional civilian civil service employees in various departments, fiscal year of 1917, to expedite business connection with construction of vessels and increases in personnel, \$250,000; for supplies, \$25,000.

Insane.—Hereafter interned persons and prisoners of war, under jurisdiction of Navy Department, who are or may become insane, shall be entitled to admission for treatment to the Government Hospital for Insane.

Chief of Naval Operations an admiral.—Hereafter Chief of Naval Operations, while so serving as such chief, shall have rank and title of admiral, rank next after The Admiral of the Navy, and shall, while so serving as Chief of Naval Operations, receive \$10,000 per annum and no allowances. All orders issued by Chief of Naval Operations in performing duties assigned him shall be performed under authority of Secretary of Navy, and his orders shall be considered as emanating from Secretary, and shall have full force and effect as such.

Assistant Chief of Naval Operations.—There shall be assigned to this exclusive duty not less than fifteen officers of and above rank of Lieutenant commander of Navy or major of Marine Corps: Provided, That if an officer of grade of captain be appointed Chief of Naval Operations he shall have rank and title of admiral, as above provided, while holding that position: Provided further, That should an officer, while serving as Chief of Naval Operations, be retired from active service he shall be retired with lineal rank and retired pay to which he would be entitled had he not been serving as Chief of Naval Operations.

Assistant chiefs of bureau.—Hereafter an officer of Corps of Civil Engineers may be detailed assistant to Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks and an officer of Corps of Naval Constructors as assistant to Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair; and, in case of death, resignation, absence, or sickness of chief of bureau, shall, unless otherwise directed by President, as provided by Sec. 179, Rev. Stat., perform duties of such chief until successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease, and hereafter an officer of line of Navy or Marine Corps may be detailed as assistant to Judge Advocate General of Navy, who shall, under similar conditions, perform duties of Judge Advocate General.

Lump-sum expenditures.—Hereafter such amount may be expended annually for pay of drafting, technical and inspection force from the several lump-sum appropriations in which specific authority for such expenditure is given, as Secretary of Navy may deem necessary within limitation of appropriation provided for such service in said lump-sum appropriations at such rates of compensation as Secretary of Navy may prescribe; and Secretary of Navy shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress numbers and amounts.

Leasing naval lands.—Revocable leases of idle naval lands are authorized.

Discharges after one year's service.—Any person who may hereafter enlist in the Navy for first time shall, in time of

peace, if he so elects, receive discharges therefrom without cost to himself during June or December, respectively, following completion of one year's service at sea. Honorable discharge may be granted under this provision; but when so granted shall not entitle holder, in case of re-enlistment, to benefits of an honorable discharge granted upon completion of an enlistment: Provided, That at time he is not under charges or undergoing punishment, or in debt to the Government.

Recruiting by postmasters.—The President is authorized to utilize services of postmasters of second, third and fourth classes in procuring enlistment of recruits for Navy and Marine Corps, and for each recruit accepted for enlistment in Navy or Marine Corps, postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive \$5.

Purchases of smokeless powder.—The powder factory at Indian Head must be operated at full capacity before purchases of smokeless powder shall be permitted.

Projectile and armor plants.—This bill provides funds for a projectile plant (\$705,611), and an armor plant (\$11,000,000).

Another new item of importance is the providing of \$1,650,000 for batteries for merchant auxiliaries.

Hereafter worn-out motor-propelled vehicles for the Naval Establishment may be exchanged as part purchase of new ones. The Washington Navy Yard is to have additional land for track extension and \$331,000 is appropriated.

The Marine Recruiting Station, Port Royal, is to have a new hospital (\$15,000).

A dairy herd and plant are provided for the Las Animas, Colo., Naval Hospital.

Part of Henry Barracks reservation, Porto Rico, is transferred to Navy Department.

Part of the naval reservation on Fords Island, Hawaii, is transferred to War Department.

New Orleans Navy Yard wharf is to be extended 1,650 feet (\$100,000), and Mare Island gets a \$600,000 floating crane.

California aviation and naval base.—The Secretary of Navy is authorized to purchase 232 acres of land in San Diego county, Cal., for aviation purposes: Provided, That at same time the city of San Diego donates, free of encumbrance, a parcel of 500 acres of adjoining tide lands of Bay of San Diego, without cost to the U.S., for a naval base.

Experimental and research laboratory.—For laboratory and research work on gun erosion, torpedo motive power, gyroscopic, submarine guns, protection against submarine, etc., etc., for benefit of Government service, including construction, equipment and operation of a laboratory, and employment of scientific civilian assistants (limit of cost not to exceed \$1,500,000), \$1,000,000: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed as preventing or interfering with continuation or undertaking of necessary experimental work during year ending June 30, 1917, as heretofore conducted under other appropriations.

Six months' pay gratuities.—The Secretary of Navy is hereby authorized to cause to be paid to Mrs. Sophia Gompers, mother of late William Gompers, seaman, U.S.N., \$176.40; to Mrs. Eliza Orr, mother of late William Orr, fireman, U.S.N., six months' pay at rate received by him at date of death, less expenses of interment.

HOSPITAL AND DENTAL CORPS.

Strength of Hospital Corps.—Hereafter authorized strength of Hospital Corps of Navy shall equal three and one-half per centum authorized enlisted strength of Navy and Marine Corps, and shall be in addition thereto, and as soon as necessary transfers or appointments may be effected Hospital Corps of U.S. Navy shall consist of following grades and ratings: Chief pharmacists, pharmacists and enlisted men classified as chief pharmacists' mates; pharmacists' mates, first class; pharmacists' mates, second class; pharmacists' mates, third class; hospital apprentices, first class, and hospital apprentices, second class; such classifications in enlisted ratings to correspond respectively to enlisted ratings, seamen branch, of chief petty officers; petty officers, first class; petty officers, second class; petty officers, third class; seamen, first class, and seamen, second class: Provided, That enlisted men of other ratings in Navy and in Marine Corps shall be eligible for transfer to Hospital Corps, and men of that corps to other ratings in Navy and Marine Corps.

The President may hereafter, from time to time, appoint as many pharmacists as may be deemed necessary, from rating of chief pharmacist's mate, subject to such moral, physical and professional examinations and requirements as to length of service as Secretary of Navy may prescribe: Provided, That pharmacists now in Hospital Corps, U.S.N., or hereafter appointed therein in accordance with provisions of this act, shall have same rank, pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be allowed other warrant officers.

Pharmacists shall, after six years' from date of warrant, be commissioned chief pharmacists after passing satisfactory examinations, and shall, when so commissioned, have same rank, pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be allowed other commissioned warrant officers: Provided, That pharmacists at present in service who have served or may hereafter serve six or more years in that grade shall be eligible for promotion to grade of chief pharmacist upon satisfactorily passing examinations provided for in this act.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby empowered to limit and fix the numbers in the various ratings.

Pay in Hospital Corps.—Sec. 3, Act to organize a Hospital Corps of the Navy, approved June 17, 1898, is repealed, and pay, allowances and emoluments of enlisted men of Hospital Corps shall be same as are now, or may hereafter be, allowed for respective corresponding ratings, except rating of captain of first class in seaman branch of Navy: Provided, That pay of rating of chief pharmacist's mate shall be same as that now allowed for existing rating of hospital steward.

Hospital and ambulance service with such commands and at such places as may be prescribed by Secretary of Navy shall be performed by members of said corps, and the corps shall be a constituent part of Medical Department of Navy; enlisted men thereof shall be part of enlisted force provided by law for Navy.

Officers and enlisted men of Medical Department of Navy, serving with body of marines detached for service with Army in accordance with provisions of Sec. 1621, Rev. Stat., shall, while so serving, be subject to rules and articles of war prescribed for government of Army in same manner as officers and men of Marine Corps while so serving.

Naval Dental Corps.—Authorizes appointing and commissioning Navy dental surgeons at rate of one for each 1,000 of authorized enlisted strength of Navy and Marine Corps, who shall constitute Naval Dental Corps, and be part of Medical Department. Original appointments shall be probationary for two years, revocable by President: Provided, That rank of officers of same date of appointment among themselves at end of probationary period shall be determined by competitive examination, based upon service record and professional attainments, and rank so determined shall be as of date of original appointment with reference to other appointments to naval service. All appointees dental surgeons shall be citizens between 24 and 30 years of age, graduates of standard medical or dental colleges and trained in dentistry, and shall, before appointment, pass moral, physical and professional examinations. Dental surgeons shall have rank, pay and allowances of lieutenants (junior grade) until they shall have completed five years' service; between five and twenty years' service, subject to examinations, have rank, pay and allowances of lieutenant; more than twenty years' service, lieutenant commander; total number with rank, pay and allowances of lieutenant commander shall not at any time exceed ten.

All officers now in Dental Corps (including officers appointed for temporary service), appointed under Act of Aug. 23, 1912, and all officers now in active service appointed under provisions of Act of March 4, 1913, who were eligible for appointment to Dental Corps under provisions of said act, shall be appointed dental surgeons in Dental Corps without further examination and without regard to age qualifications herein prescribed. Officers so appointed shall not be subject to provisions herein prescribed for probationary service. Such officers shall, after ap-

pointment as herein, rank from date of commission and take seniority among themselves in order of original appointment by Secretary of Navy as shown on Navy list on date of approval of this act. No dental surgeon appointed in accordance with provisions of this act who on original appointment to Dental Corps was over forty years of age shall be eligible for retirement before age of seventy years, except for physical disability, line of duty.

Dental surgeons who shall have lost numbers on Navy list by sentence of court-martial or by failure upon examination for promotion shall be considered to have lost service accordingly for purposes of advancement in rank with increased pay and allowances.

Dental Reserve Corps.—A Navy Dental Reserve Corps is authorized to be organized and operated under provisions of Act of Aug. 22, 1912, providing for organization and operation of a Navy Medical Reserve Corps, and differing therefrom in no respect other than that qualification requirements of appointees shall be dental surgeons and graduates of reputable schools of medicine or dentistry instead of "reputable schools of medicine" and so many of said appointees may be ordered to temporary active service as Secretary of Navy may deem necessary to health and efficiency of personnel of Navy and Marine Corps, provided whole number of both Naval Dental Corps and Naval Dental Reserve Corps officers in active service shall not exceed in time of peace, one to 1,000 of officers and enlisted men of Navy and Marine Corps. All officers now in the Navy Dental Reserve Corps shall be recommissioned in Navy Dental Reserve Corps provided in this act, in order of original appointment in said corps, and hereafter when ordered to active duty officers of Medical Reserve Corps and officers of Dental Reserve Corps shall receive promotion in rank in respective Reserve Corps under same relative conditions and provisions of active service as provided in this act for Naval Dental Corps.

NEW RATINGS—MORE MIDSHIPMAN.

New enlisted ratings.—Enlisted strength of Navy authorized in this act shall be deemed to include all enlistments heretofore made during this calendar year which may have been in excess of number authorized by law at time. The designation of rating of coal passer is changed to fireman, third class, and that of ordinary seaman to seaman, second class, without change of pay. Bureau of Navigation is authorized to advance printers to ratings of printer, first class, and chief printer, same pay and increases allowed to yeomen, first class, and chief yeomen, respectively; rating of storekeeper is established in artificer branch with following rates of pay per month: Chief petty officer, \$50; petty officer, first class, \$40; petty officer, second class, \$35; petty officer, third class, \$30; subject to such increases of pay and allowances as are or may hereafter be authorized by law for enlisted men of Navy.

More midshipmen.—Hereafter in addition to appointment of midshipmen to U.S. Naval Academy, as now prescribed by law, the President is allowed 15 appointments annually instead of ten, and Secretary of Navy is allowed 25 annually, instead of 15, the latter to be appointed from enlisted men of Navy, citizens of U.S., not more than 20 years of age on date of entrance to Naval Academy, and who shall have served not less than one year as enlisted men on date of entrance. Appointments shall be made in order of merit from candidates who have in competition with each other passed mental examination now or hereafter required by law for entrance to Naval Academy, and who passed physical examinations required before entrance under existing laws.

Hereafter Secretary of Navy is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated one for each class, by Governor General of Philippine Islands, to receive instruction at Naval Academy at Annapolis, these Filipinos to receive same pay, allowances and emoluments and be subject to Academy rules and regulations, but shall not be entitled to appointment to commission.

THE NEW PERSONNEL LAWS.

Proportional strength of officers.—Hereafter total number of commissioned officers of active list of line of Navy, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be 4 per cent. of total authorized enlisted strength of active list, exclusive Hospital Corps, prisoners under sentence of discharge, enlisted men duty with Naval Militia, and Flying Corps: Provided, That total number commissioned line officers on active list at any one time, exclusive commissioned warrant officers, shall be distributed in proportion of 1 of grade of rear admiral to 4 captains, to 7 commanders, to 14 lieutenant commanders, to 32½ lieutenants, to 41½ lieutenants (junior grade), and ensign, inclusive: Provided further, That lieutenants (junior grade) shall have had not less than three years' service in that grade before eligible for promotion to lieutenant.

Total authorized number commissioned officers active list following staff corps, exclusive commissioned warrant officers, shall be based on percentages total number commissioned officers, active list line of Navy, as follows:

Pay Corps, 12 per cent.; Construction Corps, 5 per cent.; Corps of Civil Engineers, 2 per cent.; and total authorized number of commissioned officers Medical Corps shall be .65 of 1 per cent. total authorized number officers and enlisted men Navy and Marine Corps, including midshipmen, Hospital Corps, prisoners under sentence of discharge, enlisted men duty with Naval Militia, and Flying Corps. Officers lower grades Medical Corps, Pay Corps, Construction Corps and Corps of Civil Engineers shall be advanced in rank up to and including lieutenant commander with officers of line with whom or next after whom they take precedence under existing law: Provided, That all assistant surgeons shall from date of original appointment take rank and precedence with lieutenants (junior grade): Provided further, That to determine authorized number officers various grades and ranks line and staff as herein provided, computations shall be made by Secretary of Navy semi-annually, as of July 1 and January 1 of each year, and resulting numbers various grades and ranks, so computed, shall be held and considered for all purposes as authorized number officers such grades and ranks and shall not be varied between such dates.

Total commissioned officers active list following staff corps any one time, exclusive commissioned warrant officers, shall be distributed various grades respective corps as follows:

Medical Corps: One-half medical directors rank rear admiral to 4 medical directors rank captain, to 8 medical inspectors rank commander, to 87½ in grades below medical inspector: Provided, That hereafter appointees assistant surgeon shall be between ages 21 and 32 time of appointment.

Pay Corps: One-half pay directors rank rear admiral to 4 pay directors rank captain, to 8 pay inspectors rank commander, to 87½ in grades below pay inspector.

Construction Corps: One-half naval constructors rank rear admiral to 8½ naval constructors rank captain, to 14 naval constructors rank commander, to 77 naval constructors and assistant naval constructors rank below commander: Provided, That vacancies in Construction Corps shall be filled in manner now prescribed by law, at such annual rate as Secretary of Navy may prescribe: Provided further, That hereafter ensigns of not less than one year's service as such shall be eligible for transfer to Construction Corps.

Corps of Civil Engineers: One-half civil engineers rank rear admiral to 5½ civil engineers rank captain, to 14 civil engineers rank commander, to 80 civil engineers and assistant civil engineers rank below commander.

Hereafter no further appointments shall be made to Corps of Professors of Mathematics, and that corps shall cease to exist upon death, resignation or dismissal of officers now carried in that corps on active and retired lists of Navy.

When there is an odd number of officers in grade or rank of rear admiral in line or in each corps, lower division thereof shall include excess in number, except where there is but one.

Whenever a final fraction occurs in computing authorized number any corps, grade or rank naval service, nearest whole number shall be regarded as authorized number: Provided, That at least one officer shall be allowed in each grade or rank.

For purpose of determining authorized number officers in any grade or rank line or staff, there shall be excluded from consideration those officers carried by law as additional numbers, including staff officers heretofore permanently commissioned rank of rear admiral, and nothing contained herein shall be held to reduce below that heretofore authorized by law the number of officers in any grade or rank in staff corps.

Pay and allowances.—Hereafter pay and allowances officers

in upper half grade or rank of rear admiral, including staff corps and including staff officers heretofore permanently commissioned rank of rear admiral, shall be that now allowed by law for first nine rear admirals, and pay and allowances of officers in lower half grade or rank of rear admiral, including staff corps, shall be that now allowed by law for second line rear admirals: Provided, That officers shall take rank in each staff corps according to dates of commission in several grades, excepting in cases where they have gained or lost numbers.

Hereafter chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sailmakers, chief pharmacists and chief pay clerks, on active list with creditable records, shall, after six years from date of commission, receive pay and allowances now or hereafter allowed a lieutenant (junior grade), U.S.N.: Provided, That chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sailmakers, chief pharmacists and chief pay clerks, on active list with creditable records, shall, after twelve years from date of commission, receive pay and allowances now or hereafter allowed a lieutenant, U.S.N.

Warrant officers shall receive same allowances of heat and light as are now or may hereafter be allowed an ensign, U.S.N. Warrant officers shall be allowed such leave of absence, with full pay, as now or hereafter allowed other officers of Navy.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

Promotions in command rank.—Hereafter all promotions to grades of commander, captain and rear admiral of line of Navy, including promotion of those captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders who are, or may be, carried on Navy list as additional numbers, shall be by selection only from next lower respective grade upon recommendation of board of naval officers, as herein provided.

The board shall consist of nine rear admirals on active list of line of Navy not restricted by law to performance of shore duty only and shall be appointed by Secretary of Navy and convened during December of each year and as soon after first day of month as practicable.

Each member of said board shall swear, or affirm, that he will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view solely special fitness of officers and efficiency of naval service, perform duties imposed upon him as herein provided.

The board shall be furnished by Secretary of Navy with number of vacancies in grades of rear admiral, captain and commander, to be filled during following calendar year, including vacancies existing time of convening board and those that will occur by operation of law from date of convening until end of next calendar year, and with names of all officers eligible for consideration for selection as herein authorized together with record of each officer: Provided, That any officer eligible for consideration for selection shall have right to forward through official channels at any time not later than 10 days after convening of board, written communication inviting attention to any matter of record in Navy Department concerning himself which he deems important in consideration of his case: Provided, That such communication shall not contain any reflection upon character, conduct or motives of or criticism of any officer: Provided further, That no captains, commanders or lieutenant commanders who shall have had not less than four years' service in grade in which he is serving on Nov. 30 of year of convening board, shall be eligible for consideration by board: Provided further, That recommendation of board in case of officers of former Engineer Corps restricted by law to performance of shore duty only and in that of officers who may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty only, shall be based upon their comparative fitness for duties prescribed by law. Upon promotion they shall be carried as additional numbers in grade.

The board shall recommend for promotion a number of officers in each grade equal to number of vacancies to be filled in next higher grade during following calendar year: Provided, That no officer shall be recommended for promotion unless he shall have received recommendation of not less than six members of said board: Provided further, That increase in number of captains herein authorized shall be made at rate not more than 10 captains any one year.

The report of board shall be in writing signed by all the members and shall certify that board has carefully considered case of every officer eligible for consideration under provisions of this law, and that in opinion of at least six of members, officers therein recommended are best fitted of all those under consideration to assume duties of next higher grade, except that recommendation of board in case of officers former Engineer Corps restricted by law to shore duty only, and in that of officers who may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty only, shall be based upon their comparative fitness for duties prescribed by law.

The report of board shall be submitted to President for approval or disapproval. In case any officer or officers recommended by board are not acceptable to President, board shall be informed of name of such officer or officers, and shall recommend a number of officers equal to number of those found not acceptable to President and if necessary shall be reconvened for this purpose. When report of board shall have been approved by President, officers recommended therein shall be deemed eligible for selection and, if promoted, shall take rank with one another in accordance with their seniority in grade from which promoted: Provided, That any officers so selected shall prior to promotion be subject in all respects to examination prescribed by law for officers promoted by seniority, and in case of failure to pass required professional examination such officer shall thereafter be ineligible for selection and promotion. And should any such officer fail to pass required physical examination he shall not be considered, in event of retirement, entitled to rank of next higher grade.

Sea service required.—On and after June 30, 1920, no captain, commander or lieutenant commander shall be promoted unless he has had not less than two years' actual sea service on sea-going ships in grade in which serving or who is more than 56, 50 or 45 years of age, respectively: Provided, That qualifications of sea service shall not apply to officers restricted to performance of engineering duty only: Provided further, That captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders who become ineligible for promotion on account of age shall be retired on a percentage of pay equal to two and one-half per centum of their shore-duty pay for each year of service: Provided further, That total retired pay shall not exceed 75 per centum of shore-duty pay they were entitled to receive while on active list.

Retirement at 64 years.—Except as herein otherwise provided, hereafter age for retirement of all officers of Navy shall be 64 years instead of 62 years as now prescribed by law. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to reduce rank, pay or allowances of any officer of Navy or Marine Corps as now provided by law.

OFFICERS FOR ENGINEERING DUTY.

Officers for engineering duty only.—Officers of line of Navy not below grade of lieutenant may, upon application, and with approval of Secretary of Navy, be assigned to engineering duty only, and when so assigned and until they reach grade of commander, shall perform duty prescribed Sec. 4, Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, and thereafter shore duty only as now prescribed for officers transferred to line from former engineer corps, except that commanders may be assigned to duty as fleet and squadron engineers. When so assigned they shall retain place with respect to other line officers in grades they now or may hereafter occupy, and also right to succession to command on shore in accordance with their seniority, and shall be promoted as vacancies occur subject to physical examination and examination in engineering as Secretary of Navy may prescribe. Number officers so assigned in any one year shall be in accordance with requirements of service as determined by Secretary of Navy. Secretary of Navy is authorized to appoint annually in line of Navy for period of ten years following passage of this act, in order of merit determined by examination, thirty acting ensigns for performance of engineering duties only. Persons so appointed must have received a degree of mechanical or electrical engineer from college or university of high standing or be graduates of technical schools approved by Secretary of Navy, must have been found physically qualified, and must at time of appointment be not less than 20 nor more than 26 years of age. Such appointments shall be for a probationary period of three years, revocable at any time by Secretary of Navy.

Such acting ensigns shall, upon completion probationary

period—two years on board cruising vessels, one year pursuing instruction at Naval Academy prescribed by Secretary of Navy—be commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, after passing examination prescribed by Secretary of Navy, and recommended by examining board and found physically qualified.

Such officers shall thereafter be required to perform engineering duties only, and shall be eligible for advancement to the higher grades in the manner herein provided for line officers assigned to engineering duty only.

Absence from duty.—Hereafter no officer or enlisted man, Navy or Marine Corps, in active service, absent from duty account sickness or disease resulting own intemperate use drugs or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct, shall receive pay for period such absence, time so absent and cause to be ascertained under regulations to be prescribed by Secretary of Navy. An enlistment shall not be regarded as complete until enlisted man shall have made good any time excess of one day lost account of sickness or disease resulting own intemperate use drugs or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct.

Furlough without pay.—Secretary of Navy is authorized to grant furlough without pay to enlisted men for period covering unexpired portion of enlistment, such furlough to be granted under same conditions and in lieu of discharge by purchase or by special order of department. Enlisted men so furloughed shall be subject to recall in time of war or national emergency to complete unexpired portion of enlistment, and shall be in addition to authorized number enlisted men of Navy.

Increase of surgeons.—Hereafter authorized number of surgeons in Navy is increased by one; hereafter Secretary of Navy is authorized to detail one or more officers of Medical Corps of Navy for duty with Military Relief Division of American National Red Cross.

Active pay according to rank and length of service.—Hereafter all commissioned officers of active list of Navy shall receive same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service: Provided, That this provision shall not be construed to reduce pay and allowances of commissioned warrant officers as herein authorized.

Treasury credits.—Accounting officers of Treasury are authorized to allow in accounts of disbursing officers of Navy payments for telephones in Government quarters disallowed by decision of Comptroller; to credit to Paymaster, George R. Crapo, U.S.N., \$360; to credit P.A. Paymaster, J. C. Hinton, U.S.N., \$6,033.61; to credit Paymaster, T. D. Harris, U.S.N., for full payment of contract price made by him in several contracts pertaining to naval training station, Great Lakes.

Promotion for Ensign Little.—The President is authorized to cause Ensign Harold H. Little, U.S.N., to be examined for promotion to grade of lieutenant (junior grade), to take place next after Lieut. (J.G.) William G. Greenman.

Date of appointment, Assistant Paymaster Hodapp.—Hereafter Asst. Paymaster John D. P. Hodapp, U.S.N., shall be regarded as having been appointed as an assistant paymaster on same date as officer now next above him in grade; nothing herein shall be construed to entitle Assistant Paymaster Hodapp to any back pay, allowances, or other emoluments.

Drawing two salaries.—Sec. 6 of the Legislative Act of May 10, 1916, is amended to read:

"Sec. 6. That unless otherwise specially authorized by law, no money appropriated by this or any other act shall be available for payment to any person receiving more than one salary when combined amount of said salaries exceeds \$2,000 per annum, but this shall not apply to retired officers or enlisted men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or to officers and enlisted men of Organized Militia and Naval Militia in the several states, territories, and District of Columbia: Provided, That no such retired officer, officer, or enlisted man shall be denied or deprived of any of his pay, salary, or compensation as such, or of any other salary or compensation for services heretofore rendered, by reason of any decision or construction of said Section 6."

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Pay of retired officer on active detail.—No officer who, after having commanded a fleet in active command, has been retired for age and whom, in judgment of Secretary of Navy, public interests make it necessary to retain for a time after said retirement and who is performing active duty as chairman of executive committee of General Board, shall, for the period so retained, suffer any reduction in emoluments he was receiving at time of his retirement. Hereafter any retired officer of naval service who shall be detailed on active duty shall, while so serving, receive active duty pay and allowances of grade not above that of lieutenant commander in Navy or major in Marine Corps, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on active list for a period beyond date of his retirement equal to total amount of time during which he has been detailed on active duty since his retirement: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to reduce pay of any retired officer on active duty whose retired pay exceeds active duty pay and allowances for grade of lieutenant commander.

Restoring retired officers to active list.—The President is authorized to appoint following officers now on retired list to grade and rank on active list of Navy, as hereinafter provided:

Commodore Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder to be rear admiral next after A. M. Knight; Capt. Templin M. Potts to be rear admiral next after W. B. Caperton; Capt. John H. Gibbons to be captain next after F. M. Bennett; Capt. Frank K. Hill to be a captain next after C. S. Williams; Capt. Armistead Rust to be captain next after R. L. Russell; Capt. John G. Quinby to be rear admiral next after T. S. Rodgers; Capt. John M. Elliott to be captain next after R. B. Higgins; Capt. F. W. Kellogg to be captain next after Thomas Snowden; Comdr. Allen M. Cook to be commander next after Comdr. J. R. Brady; Comdr. Emmet R. Pollock to be commander next after A. M. Procter; Capt. Washington I. Chambers to be rear admiral next after Walter McLean; Comdr. George N. Hayward to be captain next after L. H. Chandler: Provided, That aforesaid officers shall establish to satisfaction of Secretary of Navy, by usual examination prescribed by law, physical, mental, moral and professional fitness to perform duties of grade on active list to which hereby restored: Provided further, That aforesaid officers shall be carried as additional numbers in grade to which appointed under this act, or at any time thereafter promoted: Provided further, That aforesaid officers shall not by passage of this act be entitled to back pay or allowances of any kind.

THE NAVAL FLYING CORPS.

The Naval Flying Corps shall be composed of 150 officers and 350 enlisted men detailed, appointed, commissioned, enlisted, and distributed in various grades, ranks, and ratings of Navy and Marine Corps as hereafter provided. Number of officers, student flyers, and enlisted men shall be in addition to total number officers and enlisted men now or hereafter provided by law for other branches of naval service.

Number officers detailed to duty involving actual flying in any one year shall be in accordance requirements of Air Service as determined by Secretary of Navy. Officers so detailed from line of Navy and from Marine Corps shall not exceed total herein prescribed for Naval Flying Corps. Proportion line officers of Navy and Marine Corps thus detailed shall be same as proportion established for regular services. Student flyers hereinafter provided for shall be in addition to officers and enlisted men comprising Naval Flying Corps.

Officers detailed and enlisted men of Naval Flying Corps shall receive same pay and allowances now provided by law for officers and enlisted men of same grade or rank and rating in Navy and Marine Corps detailed to duty with aircraft involving actual flying.

Acting appointments.—Secretary of Navy is authorized to appoint annually in line of Navy and Marine Corps for two years following passage of this act, in order of merit as determined by competitive examinations, fifteen acting ensigns or acting second lieutenants for performance of aeronautic duties only. Persons so appointed must be citizens, and may be appointed from warrant officers or enlisted men of Navy or from civil life, and must, at time of appointment, be not less than 18 or more than 24 years of age, physically qualified. Number of such appointments to line of Navy and of Marine Corps shall be in proportion decided for regular services. Such appointments shall be for a probationary period of three years and may be revoked by Secretary of Navy.

Such acting ensigns and acting second lieutenants shall be detailed to duty involving actual flying.

Such acting ensigns and acting second lieutenants shall, upon completion of probationary three years, be appointed acting lieutenant, J.G., or acting first lieutenants, respectively, for aeronautic duties only, after passing examinations, and recommended by the examining board, to be extra numbers. Such appointments shall be for a probationary period of four years, revocable by Secretary of Navy.

Such acting officers may elect to qualify for aeronautic duty only or to qualify for all duties of officers of same grade in Navy and in Marine Corps, respectively. Those who elect to qualify for aeronautic duty only shall be detailed to duty in Flying Corps involving actual flying. Those who elect for regular duties of grade shall be detailed duty regular service for at least two years to prepare for such qualification.

Such acting officers who have elected for aeronautic duty only shall, upon completion of probationary four years, be commissioned lieutenant of line of Navy or captain of Marine Corps for aeronautic duties only, after passing competitive examination to determine qualifications and order of rank. Such lieutenants for aeronautic duty only shall be extra numbers, with and next after officers of same date of commission.

Such acting officers who have elected to qualify for regular duties, line of Navy and of Marine Corps, respectively, shall, upon completion probationary four years—two years of which on regular duties—be commissioned in grade lieutenant of line of Navy and captain of Marine Corps, after passing examinations for such commissions and order of rank. Such officers will be borne as extra numbers, with and next after officers of regular services of same date of commissions.

Acting lieutenants (J.G.) line of Navy for aeronautic duties only and acting first lieutenants, Marine Corps, aeronautic duty only who have completed probationary four years may, upon examination to determine qualifications and order of rank, if recommended by board of examination, be transferred to Naval Reserve Flying Corps and commissioned in same grade or next higher grade as may be recommended. At any time during probationary period any such officer can, upon own request, if record warrants it, be transferred to Naval Reserve Flying Corps and commissioned in acting grade he then holds. Any officer of Flying Corps holding appointment student flyer or acting ensign, second lieutenant (J.G.), or first lieutenant, who, upon examination for promotion, is found not qualified shall, if not recommended for transfer to Naval Reserve Flying Corps, be honorably discharged.

Officers commissioned for aeronautic duty only shall be eligible for advancement to grades not above captain in Navy or colonel in Marine Corps, in same manner as other officers whose employment is not so restricted, except that they shall be eligible to promotion without restriction as to sea duty, and their professional examinations shall be restricted to duty to which personally assigned. Any such officer must serve at least three years in grade before eligible to promotion, next higher grade.

Student flyers.—Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent detail of officers and enlisted men of other branches of Navy as student aviators or student airmen in such numbers as needs of service may require.

Student aviators and student airmen on duty involving actual flying, shall receive same pay and allowances now provided for officers and men same grade or rank and rating in Navy detailed duty aircraft.

Secretary of Navy is authorized to appoint annually for four years, from enlisted men of Navy service, or from civil life, not to exceed thirty student flyers for instruction and training in aeronautics who shall receive pay and allowances of midshipmen. Persons so appointed must at time of appointment be not less than 17 or more than 21 years of age. No person shall be appointed student flyer until qualified by examination.

Appointment of student flyers shall continue in force two years, unless sooner revoked by Secretary of Navy, and at end of period student flyers shall be examined for qualifications as qualified aviators. If not qualified, appointment will be revoked, or, if recommended by examining board, they shall be transferred to Naval Reserve Flying Corps and commissioned as ensigns therein.

Student flyers shall, after receiving certificate of qualification as aviator for actual flying, rank with midshipmen and shall receive pay and allowances of midshipmen, plus 50 per centum thereof. Student flyers qualified as aviators under this act shall be commissioned acting ensigns for aeronautic duties only, after three years' service, after passing competitive examination. Any student flyer qualified as an aviator may at any time, in discretion of Secretary of Navy, if record warrants it, at own request, be transferred to Naval Reserve Flying Corps and be commissioned ensign therein. Student flyers not considered qualified for commissions as acting ensigns for aeronautic duties only may, upon recommendation of board be transferred to Naval Reserve Flying Corps and be commissioned as ensigns therein.

Secretary of Navy is authorized to establish aeronautic schools for student flyers and prescribe course of instruction and qualifications for certificate of graduation.

Nothing in this or any other act shall be so construed as to prevent temporary detail officers and enlisted men any branch of Navy for duty with aircraft.

Death gratuity and pensions.—In event of death of an officer or enlisted man or student flyer of Naval Flying Corps from wounds or disease, result of aviation accident, not result of own misconduct, received while engaged in actual flying in or in handling aircraft, gratuity to be paid under Naval Appropriation Act of Aug. 22, 1912, shall be an amount equal to one year's pay at rate received by such officer or enlisted man or student flyer at time of accident resulting in his death. Pensions for disability or death resulting from injury or disease, result of aviation accident, received in actual flying in or in handling aircraft, shall be double amounts authorized in cases not the result of aviation accident.

Student flyers and acting officers provided for herein shall be subject to laws and regulations of Navy, but shall not be entitled to retirement or retired pay.

Enlisted personnel in Flying Corps.—Enlisted personnel Naval Flying Corps shall be distributed by Secretary of Navy in various ratings as now obtain in Navy in so far as such ratings are applicable to duties connected with aircraft.

Within first two years after approval of this act enlisted men may be transferred from other branches naval service to Flying Corps, under regulations established by Secretary of Navy. Number so transferred shall not exceed one-half total number enlisted men allowed by this act.

The Secretary of Navy shall establish regulations governing term of enlistment, qualifications, and advancement of enlisted men of Flying Corps.

Any enlisted man who passes satisfactorily prescribed examination and is recommended by board of officers may be appointed student flyer as herein provided.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Hereafter all officers, Navy and Marine Corps, authorized to order general or summary courts-martial may order deck courts upon enlisted men under their command, and shall have same authority to inflict minor punishments as conferred by law upon commander of naval vessel.

Summary courts may be ordered upon enlisted men in naval service under his command by commanding officer of any brigade, regiment, or separate or detachment battalion, or other separate or detached command, and when empowered by Secretary of Navy, by commanding officer or officer in charge any command not specifically mentioned in foregoing. Provided, That when so empowered by Secretary of Navy to order summary courts, the C.O. of a naval hospital or hospital ship shall be empowered to order such courts and deck courts, and inflict punishments commander of naval vessel is authorized by law to inflict, upon all enlisted men of naval service attached thereto, whether for duty or as patients.

No sentence of a summary court shall be carried into execution until proceedings and sentence have been approved by officer ordering court, or his successor in office, and by his immediate superior in command. If officer ordering court, or his successor in office, be senior officer present, such sentence may be carried into execution upon his approval.

When empowered by Secretary, general courts may be convened by C.O. of a squadron, division, of a flotilla or of a larger naval force afloat, and of a brigade or larger force of naval service on shore beyond continental limits of the U.S. In time of war, if then so empowered by Secretary of Navy, general courts may be convened by commandant of any navy yard or naval station, and by commanding officer, brigade or larger force, Navy or Marine Corps, on shore not attached to navy yard or station.

Courts of inquiry may be convened by any officer of naval service authorized by law to convene general courts.

When a force of marines is embarked on a naval vessel, or vessels, as a separate organization, not part of the authorized complement thereof, authority and powers of officers of such separate organization of marines shall be same as though such organization were serving at navy yard on shore, but nothing herein shall be construed as impairing paramount authority of C.O. of any naval vessel over vessel under his command and all persons embarked thereon.

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

There is established, under the Department of the Navy, a Naval Reserve Force, to consist of six classes, designated as: The Fleet Naval Reserve; Naval Reserve; Naval Auxiliary Reserve; Naval Coast Defense Reserve; Volunteer Naval Reserve, and the Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Naval Reserve Force shall be composed of citizens who, by enrolling under regulations prescribed by Secretary of Navy or by transfer thereto as in this act provided, obligate themselves to serve in Navy in time of war or during existence of a national emergency, declared by the President. Citizens of the insular possessions of U.S. may enroll in naval auxiliary reserve. Members of the Naval Reserve Force may be ordered into active service in the Navy by the President in time of war or when, in his opinion, a national emergency exists. There shall be allowed in the N.R.F. the various ratings, grades, and ranks, not above lieutenant commander, corresponding to those in Navy. Officers of line may be appointed for engineering duties, as they may elect. Members appointed to commissioned grades shall be commissioned by President also. Members appointed to warrant grades shall be warranted by Secretary of Navy. Officers so warranted or commissioned shall not be deprived of retainer pay, allowances, or gratuities to which they would otherwise be entitled. Officers of Naval Reserve Force shall make reports concerning their movements and occupations as required by Secretary of Navy. Enrollment and re-enrollment shall be for four years, but members shall in time of peace, when no national emergency exists, be discharged upon own request upon reimbursing Government for any clothing gratuity furnished during current enrollment. Persons enrolling shall be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Retainer pay of all members of Naval Reserve Force, except Volunteer Naval Reserve, while enrolled in a provisional rank or rating, and until such time as they shall have been confirmed in such rank or rating, shall be \$12 per annum. Thereafter, the retainer pay shall be that prescribed for members in the various classes. Retainer pay shall be in addition to any pay to which a member may be entitled by reason of active service, and shall only be paid to members making reports concerning their movements and occupations as required by Secretary of Navy. All members of Naval Reserve Force shall, when actively employed as set forth in this act be entitled to same pay, allowances, gratuities, and emoluments as officers and enlisted men of naval service on active duty of corresponding rank or rating and the same length of service. Members of Naval Reserve Force shall, upon first reporting for active service for training during each period of enrollment, be credited with a uniform gratuity of \$50 for officers and of \$30 for men. Upon reporting for active service in time of war or national emergency uniform gratuity shall be \$150 for officers and \$60 for men, or difference between these amounts and any amounts credited as uniform gratuity during current enrollment.

Hereafter, in shipping officers and men for service on board U.S. auxiliary vessels, preference shall be given to members of Naval Reserve Force, and, after two years from date of approval of this act, no person shall be shipped for such service who is not a member of Naval Reserve Force herein provided.

The Secretary of Navy is authorized to establish schools or camps of instruction for the Naval Reserve Force. Persons who satisfactorily complete course will be given certificates of qualification for rank or rating, and may enroll in proper class of reserve in such rank or rating; \$30,000 is appropriated for the necessary equipment and maintenance of such schools and camps.

FLEET NAVAL RESERVE.

All former officers of the U.S. naval service, including midshipmen, who have left that service under honorable conditions, and citizens of U.S. who have been, or may be entitled to be, honorably discharged from naval service after not less than one four-year term of enlistment or after a term of enlistment during minority, and who shall have enrolled in Naval Reserve Force, shall be eligible for membership in Fleet Naval Reserve.

The Secretary of Navy is authorized to transfer to Fleet Naval Reserve at any time any enlisted man of naval service with 20 or more years' naval service, and any enlisted man, at expiration of term of enlistment who may be then entitled to an honorable discharge, after 16 years' naval service. Such transfers shall include volunteer enlistment application and in rating in which then serving, and men so transferred shall be continued in Fleet Naval Reserve until discharged by competent authority.

Pay of Fleet Naval Reserve.—Retainer pay is to be at rate of \$12 per annum until such time as he shall have completed three months' active service. Men enrolled in the Fleet Naval Reserve with less than eight years' naval service shall be paid at rate of \$50 per annum; eight or more and less than twelve years, \$72 per annum; twelve or more years' naval service, \$100 per annum, as retainer pay for obligation to serve in the Navy in time of war or national emergency. For all purposes of this act a complete enlistment during minority and any enlistment terminated within three months prior to expiration of term of enlistment by special order of Secretary of Navy shall be considered as four years' service. Annual retainer pay of officers of Fleet Naval Reserve shall be two months' base pay of corresponding rank in Navy.

Re-enrollments shall be for four years. Officers and men enrolling within four months of termination of last naval service or re-enrolling within four months of termination last term of enrollment shall receive an increase of 25 per centum of retainer pay for each such enrollment. Men who have enrolled in Fleet Naval Reserve within four months of date of discharge from regular naval service shall, upon re-enlistment in the regular naval service within four months of discharge from Fleet Naval Reserve, be entitled to same gratuity and additional pay as if they had re-enlisted in the regular naval service within four months of discharge therefrom.

Members of Fleet Naval Reserve who have, when transferred to Fleet Naval Reserve, completed naval service of 16 or 20 or more years shall be paid retainer at rate of one-third and one-half, respectively, of base pay they were receiving at close of their last naval service plus all permanent additions thereto. Pay authorized in this paragraph as retainer shall be increased ten per centum for all men credited with extraordinary heroism in line of duty or whose average marks in conduct for twenty years or more shall not be less than ninety-five per centum of the maximum.

Members who have established qualifications may be given warrants or commissions in Fleet Naval Reserve in grades of boatswain, gunner, carpenter, machinist, pharmacist, pay clerk, ensign for deck or engineering duties, or in lowest grades of staff corps. Those so warranted or commissioned shall not be deprived of retainer pay, allowances or gratuities to which otherwise entitled.

Men shall not be discharged from Naval Reserve Force without their consent, except by sentence of a court-martial. They may, upon completing thirty years' service, including naval and fleet naval reserve service, be placed on retired list of Navy with pay they were then receiving plus allowances to which enlisted men of same rating are entitled on retirement after thirty years' naval service. The Secretary of Navy is authorized in time of war or when a national emergency exists to call any enlisted man on retired list into active service for such duty as he may be able to perform. While so employed such enlisted men shall receive same pay and allowances they were receiving when placed on retired list.

NAVAL RESERVE.

Members of the Naval Reserve Force who have been or may be engaged in the sea-going profession, and who have enrolled for general service, shall be eligible for membership in the Naval Reserve. No person shall be first enrolled in this class who is less than 18 or more than 35 years of age, nor unless he furnishes satisfactory evidence as to ability and character; nor shall any person be appointed an officer in this class unless he shall have had not less than two years' experience as an officer on board of lake or ocean-going vessels.

The minimum active service required of members to qualify

for confirmation in their rank or rating in this class shall be three months.

Minimum active service required for maintaining efficiency of a member of this class is three months during each term of enrollment. This active service may be in one period or in periods of not less than three weeks each year.

Annual retainer pay of members in this class after confirmation in rank or rating shall be two months' base pay of the corresponding rank of rating in the Navy.

NAVAL AUXILIARY RESERVE.

Members of Naval Reserve Force of sea-going profession who shall have been or may be employed on American vessels of merchant marine of suitable type for use as naval auxiliaries and which shall have been listed as such by Navy Department for use in war, shall be eligible for membership in Naval Auxiliary Reserve. In time of war or during the existence of a national emergency, persons in this class shall be required to serve only in vessels of the merchant ship type, except in cases of emergency, to be determined by the senior officer present, when said officer may, in his discretion, detail them for temporary duty elsewhere as exigencies of service may require.

Officers in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve shall exercise military command only on board the ships to which they are attached and in the naval auxiliary service. The annual retainer pay of members in this class after confirmation in rank or rating shall be for officers, one month's base pay of the corresponding rank in the Navy, and for men, two months' base pay of the corresponding rating in the Navy.

NAVAL COAST DEFENSE RESERVE.

Members of Naval Reserve Force who may be capable of performing special useful service in the Navy or in connection with the Navy in defense of the coast, shall be eligible for membership in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve. Persons may enroll in this class for service in connection with naval defense of coast, such as service with coast-defense vessels, torpedo craft, mining vessels, patrol vessels, or as radio operators, in various ranks or ratings corresponding to those of Navy for which they shall have qualified. The Secretary of Navy may permit enrollment in this class of owners and operators of yachts and motor power boats suitable for naval purposes in the naval defense of the coast; and is authorized to contract to take over same in time of war or national emergency.

Active service required for confirmation in rank and rating and for maintaining efficiency in rank and rating; also annual retainer pay of members of this class, shall be same as that of members of Naval Reserve.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL RESERVE.

The Volunteer Naval Reserve shall be composed of those members of Naval Reserve Force who are eligible for membership in any one of other classes of Naval Reserve Force, and who obligate themselves to serve in Navy in any one of said classes without retainer pay and uniform gratuity in time of peace.

NAVAL RESERVE FLYING CORPS.

The Naval Reserve Flying Corps shall be composed of officers and student flyers who have been transferred from Naval Flying Corps to Naval Reserve Flying Corps and of enlisted men who shall have been so transferred under same conditions as those provided by law for enlisted men of Navy transferred to Fleet Naval Reserve. Provided, That surplus graduates of aeronautic school may be commissioned as ensigns in Naval Reserve Flying Corps and promoted therein under regulations prescribed by the President. Members of Naval Reserve Force skilled in the flying of aircraft or in their design, building or operation, shall be eligible for membership in Naval Reserve Flying Corps. Amount of active service required for confirmation in grade, rank or rating, and for maintaining efficiency therein, shall be same as that required for members of Naval Reserve. Retainer pay of members of Naval Reserve Flying Corps shall be same as that of members of Naval Reserve.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE.

A U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, to be a constituent part of Marine Corps, and in addition to authorized strength thereof, is established under same provisions in all respects (except as may be necessary to adapt provisions to Marine Corps) as those providing for the Naval Reserve Force in this act. Provided, That Marine Corps Reserve may consist of not more than five classes, corresponding, as near as may be, to the Fleet Naval Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, the Volunteer Naval Reserve, and the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, respectively.

NAVAL MILITIA AND NATIONAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

Each commissioned and warrant officer on active list of Naval Militia shall receive as retainer pay, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to same pay as an officer of corresponding grade of the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, at following rates per annum, namely: To officers of or above naval rank or equivalent rank of lieutenant, \$500; to officers of naval rank or equivalent rank of lieutenant (junior grade), \$240; to officers of naval rank or equivalent rank of ensign, \$200; to warrant officers, \$120; Provided, That no commissioned or warrant officer of the Naval Militia shall be entitled to any retainer pay for any period during which he has not attended the minimum number of drills prescribed in Sec. 15 of an act entitled, "An act to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 16, 1914, or duly authorized equivalent official duty.

Each enlisted man on active list of Naval Militia shall receive as retainer pay, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding rate or rank of Navy or Marine Corps, at a rate equal to twenty-five per centum of base pay now or hereafter provided by law for an enlisted man of corresponding rate or rank in Navy or Marine Corps, but not to exceed \$120 per annum; Provided That such enlisted man shall receive full twenty-five per centum of said base pay only if he shall have attended, during any one year, the maximum number of assemblies for drill instruction and target practice, but for purpose of computing pay not to exceed forty-eight (or equivalent official duty), which he shall have been duly required to attend, and a proportionate amount for attendance at a lesser number of the same, being in no case less than fifty per centum of said maximum, nor less than the minimum total number of assemblies for drill, instruction and target practice provided for by Sec. 15 of an act to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and for other purposes, approved Feb. 16, 1914, or equivalent official duty duly authorized in lieu thereof.

Whenever a member of the Naval Militia who is employed under a department of the Government of U.S. attends drills, cruises, or other ordered duty of Naval Militia, he shall receive amount of salary or wages he would have earned when so employed, in addition to amount provided for by law as member of said Naval Militia. Provided, however, That such attendance shall not affect his efficiency rating in said department, nor shall he suffer demotion or loss of position during or at termination of any naval or military service when ordered upon special or active duty of any kind.

Officers and enlisted men of Naval Militia to whom property has been issued as herein provided for shall be responsible for safekeeping and return thereof. Stoppages may be made against compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man of Naval Militia to cover cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

No part of the Naval Militia which is entitled to compensation under the provisions of this act shall be disbanded without the consent of the President.

To provide a force for use in any emergency requiring use of naval forces in addition to those of Regular Navy, of which emergency the President shall be sole judge, there is created a force, to be known as the "National Naval Volunteers," into which the President alone is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to at any time enroll, by commission, warrant, and enlistment, respectively, and without examination, such number of the officers and men of various branches of Naval Militia as he may decide to so enroll from among those of Naval Militia who have theretofore conformed to the standard of professional and physical examination prescribed for such officers and men; and may also similarly enroll such further number of officers and men of the Naval Militia as may so volunteer from among those of

the Naval Militia who have not theretofore conformed to said standards. Such officers and men, so enrolled by commission, warrant, or enlistment, shall be eligible and liable for call for immediate service in the event of any such emergency.

The President may also, in event of emergency, draft into naval service and enroll as members of said Volunteers as many officers and men of Naval Militia as he may think best, and with or without examination from among those of Naval Militia who shall not theretofore have volunteered and been enrolled in said Volunteers: Provided, That no commissioned or warrant officer drafted or otherwise enrolled shall be compelled to serve in said Volunteers in a lower rank or grade than that which he held in Naval Militia at time of being drafted or otherwise enrolled. The President may commission, warrant, or rate in said Volunteers any person who shall be so enrolled as above.

All persons so enrolled shall be held to service in said Volunteers during continuance of any such emergency and during period of any existing or thereafter ensuing war, unless sooner relieved by order of President or until reaching age of 62 years for those in naval branch and of 64 years for those in Marine Corps branch. During continuance of any such emergency or war any enrolled person who shall fail to obey call to service of President may be arrested and compelled to serve, and, in addition thereto, may be tried by court-martial as a deserter and punished as such in such manner as said court-martial may lawfully direct.

Any person so enrolled may tender his resignation to, or request his discharge from, the President, who may accept such resignation or grant such discharge and disenroll such person, and any person so enrolled may be disenrolled by the President for any cause: Provided, That no person so enrolled shall be held against his will to such enrollment for a longer continuous period than three years, except during pendency or duration of emergency or of war hereinabove referred to.

Every person enrolled in said Volunteers shall, from date of call of President, and during continuance of active service under said call, stand relieved from all duty as a member of Naval Militia, and shall, during said period, have in said Volunteers all authority and obligations of a person of similar rank, grade, or rate in Navy or Marine Corps, shall be governed by the laws and regulations of Navy, and shall be entitled to pay and allowances provided for similar rank, grade, or rate in Navy and Marine Corps, respectively.

Members of said Volunteers may be ordered to duty with Navy or separately, and either within or without territorial limits of United States, and when so serving shall rank with but after those of corresponding rank, grades, or rates in Navy or Marine Corps, except that for purpose of determining who shall exercise command over a combined force, composed of vessels commanded by officers of said Volunteers, and of vessels commanded by officers of Volunteers and officers of Navy or Marine Corps, acting in conjunction, all officers of said Volunteers of or above rank of lieutenant commander (naval branch) or major (Marine Corps branch) will be regarded as junior to lieutenant commanders of Navy and majors of Marine Corps, respectively, and provided that as between themselves officers of Volunteers shall take rank and precedence as of dates of commissions in Naval Militia under which enrolled in Volunteers.

Pension and death gratuity provisions and promotions or rewards for various conduct provided for the Navy are alike extended to the Naval Volunteers.

The President may relieve any and all persons in National Naval Volunteers from active service when their services are no longer needed.

The Naval Militia shall consist of the regularly enlisted Militia between ages 18 and 45, organized as prescribed for Naval Militia by law, and commissioned officers between 21 and 62 years (naval branch), and 21 and 64 years (Marine Corps branch): Provided, however, That enlisted men may continue in active service after age of 45 years, and until age of 62 years (naval branch), or 64 years (Marine Corps branch), provided service is continuous.

Hereafter enlistment in Naval Militia shall be three years. An enlisted man who has served honorably full term of enlistments may re-enlist for one, two, or three years, as he may elect. When a man re-enlists within 30 days from expiration of prior enlistment his term of service shall be considered as continuous, and shall be so dated.

[We omit the provisions for courts-martial and deck courts.]

Officers of Navy and Marine Corps, may, with approval of Secretary of Navy, be elected or appointed and commissioned as officers of Naval Militia without prejudice to position or status in regular service: Provided, That such officers so commissioned shall, when directed by Secretary of Navy, tender their resignations of such state commissions: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall limit authority of Secretary of Navy over such officers so commissioned.

Line officers of Naval Militia may be for line duties only, for engineering duties only, or for aeronautic duties only.

Under such regulations as President may prescribe, Secretary of Navy may, upon the recommendation of Governor of any state or territory, or commanding general, N.G.D.C., authorize limited number of selected officers or enlisted men of Naval Militia to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any Navy or Marine Corps service school of U.S., except Naval Academy; or to be attached to any Navy or Marine Corps command for routine practical instruction; to receive travel allowances and quarters, or commutation of quarters, and same pay, allowances, and subsistence to which an officer or enlisted man of naval service would be entitled for attending; in no case shall the pay and allowances authorized by this section exceed those of a lieutenant in Navy.

Volunteer Patrol Squadrons.—The Secretary of Navy is authorized to sell at cost and issue lubricating oil and gasoline to vessels of Volunteer Patrol Squadrons duly enrolled in the several naval districts; and during maneuvers or practice drills when any vessels of said Patrol Boat Squadrons shall be acting singly or as squadrons under direct command or control of an officer or officers of Navy, gasoline fuel shall be supplied free of charge.

COAST GUARD.

Whenever, in time of war, Coast Guard operates as part of Navy in accordance with law, personnel of that service shall be subject to laws prescribed for Navy: Provided, That in initiation, prosecution, and completion of disciplinary action, including remission and mitigation of punishments for any offense committed by any officer or enlisted man of the Coast Guard, jurisdiction shall hereafter depend upon and be in accordance with laws and regulations of department having jurisdiction of person of such offender at various stages of such action: Provided further, That any punishment imposed and executed in accordance with provisions of this section shall not exceed that to which offender was liable at time of commission of offense.

Hereafter whenever, in accordance with law, expenses of Coast Guard are paid by Navy Department, any naval appropriations from which payments are so made shall be reimbursed from available appropriations made by Congress for expenses of Coast Guard.

Whenever personnel of Coast Guard, or any part thereof, is operating with personnel of Navy in accordance with law, precedence between commissioned officers of corresponding grades in the two services shall be determined by date of commissions in those grades.

Any commissioned or warrant officer, petty officer, or other enlisted man in Coast Guard may be assigned to any duty which may be necessary for proper conduct of Coast Guard, and Secretary of Treasury in time of peace and Secretary of Navy in time of war may, in discretion, man any Coast Guard station during entire year, or any portion thereof, maintain any house of refuge as a Coast Guard station, and change, establish and fix limits of Coast Guard districts and divisions.

Aeronautics, Coast Guard.—For purpose of saving life and property along coasts of U.S. and at sea contiguous thereto, and to assist in national defense, Secretary of Treasury is authorized to establish, equip and maintain ten aviation stations, at such points on Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Gulf of Mexico, and Great Lakes as he may deem advisable, and to detail for aviation duty in connection therewith officers and enlisted men of U.S. Coast Guard. At one of these stations there may be instituted a school for special instruction in aeronautics, and Secretary of Treasury is authorized to employ one expert instructor in aeronautics, at \$4,000 per annum, and one assistant instructor, at \$3,000.

At request of Secretary of Treasury Secretaries of War

and Navy are authorized to receive officers and enlisted men of Coast Guard for instruction in aviation at any aviation school maintained by Army and Navy, and such officers and enlisted men shall be subject to regulations governing such schools.

Hereafter officers and enlisted men of Coast Guard, when detailed for aviation duty, shall receive same percentages of increases in pay and allowances as prescribed for officers and men of Navy detailed for aviation duty: Provided, That no more than a yearly average of 15 commissioned officers and a total of 40 warrant officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard detailed for duty involving actual flying in aircraft shall receive any increase in pay or allowances by reason of such detail or duty.

The number of third lieutenants and third lieutenants of engineers now authorized by law for Coast Guard is hereby increased ten and five, respectively, and such portion of Act of Aug. 24, 1912, which provides that no additional appointments as cadets or cadet engineers shall be made in Revenue Cutter Service unless hereafter authorized by Congress is hereby revoked.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

The President is authorized, whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists, to transfer to service and jurisdiction of Navy Department, or of War Department, vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of Lighthouse Service, such vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel to be returned to Lighthouse Service when such national emergency ceases in opinion of President, and nothing in this act shall be construed as transferring Lighthouse Service or any of its functions from Department of Commerce except in time of national emergency and to extent herein provided. Any of personnel of Lighthouse Service who may be transferred as herein provided shall, while under jurisdiction of Navy Department or War Department, be subject to laws, regulations, and orders for government of Navy or Army, as case may be, in so far as same may be applicable to persons whose retention permanently in military service of U.S. is not contemplated by law.

The Secretary of Navy, Secretary of War and Secretary of Commerce shall jointly prescribe regulations governing duties to be performed by Lighthouse Service in time of war, and for co-operation of that service with Navy and War Departments in time of peace in preparation for its duties in war, and this may include arrangements for direct line of communication between officers or bureaus of Navy and War Departments and Bureau of Lighthouses to provide for immediate action on all communications from these departments.

Preferential shipment of war supplies.—Sec. 6 of Act of Feb. 4, 1887, as amended March 2, 1889, and June 29, 1906, is amended to read: "That in time of war or threatened war preference and precedence shall, upon demand of President of U.S., be given over all other traffic for transportation of troops and material of war, and carriers shall adopt every means within their control to facilitate and expedite military traffic. And in time of peace shipments consigned to agents of U.S. for its use shall be delivered by carriers as promptly as possible and without regard to any embargo that may have been declared, and no such embargo shall apply to shipments so consigned."

Land for radio stations.—Such land of U.S. under control of a particular department or other branch of Government that has been or may hereafter be mutually selected as a site for a naval radio station may, by direction of President, be transferred to and placed under control and jurisdiction of Navy Department for use as a naval radio station or other naval purposes.

More instructors at Naval Academy.—The Secretary of Navy is authorized to employ at Naval Academy such number of professors and instructors, including one professor as librarian, as, in his opinion, may be necessary for proper instruction of midshipmen; professors and instructors so employed shall receive such compensation for their services as may be prescribed by Secretary of Navy. The total amount so paid shall not exceed \$175,000 annually. The Secretary of Navy shall report to Congress each year number of professors and instructors so employed and amount of compensation prescribed for each. No part of any sum in this act appropriated shall be expended in pay or allowances of any commissioned officer of Navy detailed for duty as an instructor at Naval Academy to perform duties which were performed by civilian instructors on Jan. 1, 1913.

Naval Academy Dairy.—For additional land, cattle and for all other purposes necessary for complete installation of the Naval Academy dairy and farm, located at Gambrills, Md., \$100,000; the cost of said land not to exceed \$15,000. The amount appropriated shall be treated as an advance to the midshipmen's store fund at Naval Academy, to be ultimately returned to U.S.

MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL.

Hereafter total number commissioned officers of active list of line and staff, Marine Corps, exclusive of officers borne as additional numbers, shall be four per centum of total authorized enlisted strength of active list, Marine Corps, exclusive of Marine Band, and of men under sentence of discharge by court-martial, distributed in proportion of one officer with rank senior to colonel to four with rank of colonel, to five lieutenant colonels, to fourteen majors, to thirty-seven captains, to thirty-one first lieutenants, to thirty-second lieutenants: Provided further, That brigadier generals shall be appointed from officers of Marine Corps senior in rank to lieutenant colonel: Provided further, That promotion to grade of brigadier general of any officer now or hereafter carried as an additional number in grade or with rank of colonel shall be held to fill a vacancy in grade of brigadier general: Provided further, That in determining officers with rank senior to colonel there shall be included the officer serving as major general commandant: And provided further, That appointments hereafter made to position of major general commandant under provisions of Act of Dec. 19, 1913, shall be made from officers of active list of Marine Corps not below rank of colonel: Provided further, That officers serving in senior grade of Adjutant and Inspector's, Quartermaster's and Paymaster's Departments shall, while serving therein, have rank, pay and allowances of brigadier general: And provided further, That for purpose of determining number of officers in various ranks as herein provided such staff officers shall be counted as being of rank of colonel: And provided further, That officers holding permanent appointments in staff departments shall not be eligible for appointment to grade of brigadier general of line as hereinbefore provided.

The total commissioned personnel of active list of staff departments, whether serving therein under permanent appointments or under temporary detail, as herein provided, shall be eight per centum of authorized commissioned strength of Marine Corps, and of this total one-fifth shall constitute adjutant and inspector's department, one-fifth paymaster's department, and three-fifths quartermaster's department.

No further permanent appointments shall be made in any grade in any staff department. Any vacancy hereafter occurring in lower grade of any staff department shall be filled by detail of an officer of line for a period of four years unless sooner relieved; any vacancy hereafter occurring in upper grade of any staff departments shall be filled by appointment of an officer with rank of colonel holding permanent appointment in staff department in which vacancy exists, or of some other officer holding permanent appointment in such staff department in case there be no permanent staff officer with rank of colonel in that department, or of a colonel of line in case there be no officer holding permanent appointment in such staff department. Such appointments shall be made by President and be for four years, and officer so appointed shall be recommissioned in grade to which appointed.

That prior to June 30, 1918, an officer holding permanent appointment in any staff department may, upon own application, with approval of President, be reappointed in line of Marine Corps in grade and with rank he would hold on date of his reappointment if he had remained continuously in line: Provided, That no officer holding permanent appointment in any staff department shall be recommissioned in line with rank of colonel or lieutenant colonel: Provided further, That such staff officer shall, before being reappointed in line of Marine Corps as above provided, perform line duties for one year, at expiration of which time he shall as a prerequisite to

reappointment in line be required to establish to satisfaction of an examining board consisting of line officers of Marine Corps his physical, mental and professional fitness for performance of line duty.

That for purpose of advancement in rank to and including grade of colonel, all commissioned officers of line and staff of Marine Corps shall be placed on common list in order of seniority and shall hold rank and be promoted continuously in line. All advancements in rank of captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel shall, subject to usual examinations, be made from officers with next junior respective rank, whether of line or staff, in the order in which their names appear on said list.

Civil life appointees.—Appointees to grade of second lieutenant, if appointed from civil life, shall be between ages of 20 and 25 years, and before receiving commission in Marine Corps each appointee shall establish qualifications for such commission.

The President is authorized, by and with advice and consent of Senate, to appoint as second lieutenants on active list in U.S. Marine Corps, to take rank at foot of list of second lieutenants as it stands at date of reinstatement, former officers of Marine Corps who resigned from Naval Service in good standing: Provided, That they shall establish their moral, physical, mental and professional qualifications to perform the duties of that grade: Provided further, That Secretary of Navy may waive age limit in favor of aforesaid former officers of Marine Corps: Provided further, That prior service of such officers and service after reinstatement shall be not less than thirty years before age of retirement.

Appointments from non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps and from civil life shall be for a probationary period of two years, revocable by Secretary of Navy: Provided further, That rank of such officers of same date of appointment among themselves at end of probation shall, with approval of Secretary of Navy, be determined by competitive examination, rank to be of date of original appointment with reference to other appointments to Marine Corps.

No midshipman at Naval Academy or cadet at Military Academy who fails to graduate therefrom shall be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in Marine Corps until after graduation of class of which he was a member.

Warrant grades in Marine Corps.—That warrant grades of marine gunner and quartermaster clerk are hereby established, and appointment as herein prescribed of twenty marine gunners and twenty quartermaster clerks is authorized. Officers in those grades shall have rank and receive pay, allowances and privileges of retirement of warrant officers in Navy. They shall be appointed from non-commissioned officers of Marine Corps and clerks to quartermasters now serving as such and who have performed field service.

Officers of Marine Corps with rank of colonel who shall have served faithfully for 45 years on active list shall, when retired, have rank of brigadier general; and such officers hereafter retired at 64 years before having served 45 years, but who shall have served faithfully on active list until retired, shall, on completion of 40 years from entry in naval service, have rank of brigadier general.

The President is authorized, within two years after approval of this act, by and with advice and consent of Senate, to transfer to active list of Marine Corps or Navy Pay Corps any officer under 50 years of age who may have been transferred from active list to retired list of Marine Corps or Navy Pay Corps by action of any retiring board for physical disability incurred in line of duty: Provided, That such officer shall be transferred to place on active list which would have had if he had not been retired, and shall be carried as an additional number in grade to which transferred or at any time thereafter promoted: Provided further, That such officer shall establish mental, moral, professional, and physical qualifications to perform duties on active list of grade to which transferred. Provisions of Secs. 1493 and 1494, Rev. Stat. U.S., shall apply to Marine Corps.

In lieu of suspension from promotion of any officer of Marine Corps who hereafter fails to pass satisfactory professional examination for promotion, or who is now under suspension from promotion by reason of such failure, such officer shall suffer loss of numbers, upon approval of recommendation of examining board in respective ranks, as follows: Lieutenant colonel, 1; major, 2; captain, 3; first lieutenant, 5; second lieutenant, 8: Provided, That any such officer shall be re-examined as soon as expedient after expiration of six months if in meantime again due for promotion, and if not in meantime again due for promotion he shall be re-examined at such time anterior to again becoming due for promotion as may be for best interests of Service: Provided further, That if any such officer fails to pass satisfactory professional re-examination he shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay from Marine Corps.

Increase of enlisted personnel, Marine Corps.—(figures to be determined).

Marine Corps band.—The band of U.S. Marine Corps shall consist of one leader, pay and allowances of a captain in Marine Corps; one second leader, \$150 per month and allowances of sergeant major; 10 principal musicians, \$125 per month; 25 first-class musicians, \$100; 20 second-class musicians, \$85; and 10 third-class musicians, \$70 per month; such musicians of band to have allowances of a sergeant and to have no increase in rates of pay on account of length of service: Provided, That a member of said band shall not, as an individual, furnish music, or accept an engagement to furnish music, when such furnishing of music places him in competition with any civilian musician or musicians, and shall not accept or receive remuneration for furnishing music except under special circumstances when authorized by the President.

Camps of instruction.—Secretary of Navy is authorized to establish and maintain Marine Corps training camps for instruction of citizens who make application and are designated for such training; no such camps to be in existence longer than six weeks in each fiscal year, except in time of actual or threatened war; to use Marine Corps and such other Government property for military training of such citizens at such camps. The Quartermaster's Department, U.S. Marine Corps, is authorized to sell prescribed articles of uniform clothing at cost to volunteer citizens designated to participate in these instructions. These citizens shall be required to furnish at own expense transportation and subsistence to and from camps, and subsistence while undergoing training therein; \$31,000 is appropriated.

Advertising for recruits.—Authority is granted to employ advertising agencies in advertising for recruits.

THE MACHINE GUNS AT COLUMBUS.

"Somewhere in Mexico," July 28, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

For several weeks after the fight at Columbus, N.M., there was considerable comment in the papers, and also on the floor of Congress, on the "jamming" of the American machine guns. The impression given by these remarks, seems to be that the machine guns were put out of action altogether, and took no part in the fight, which impression is wrong. I commanded the machine-gun troop, 13th Cavalry, and the machine guns were not only the first to make any organized return of the Villistas' fire, but were also, in my opinion, responsible, more than any other organization, for the failure of their attack on camp and the town.

In the first place, the report that the guns gave trouble was made, according to the El Paso papers, by an enlisted man of the Hospital Corps, who was sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, with the wounded. This man knew nothing whatever about the facts in the case. He was nowhere in the vicinity of the machine guns during the fight and, in fact, seems to have spent most of his time in the camp hospital, which is an adobe building and bullet proof. A machine gun is a delicate mechanism and, as it is subjected to very severe usage, it is bound to give trouble at times. This is true of all guns, no matter what make or type, and their only justification for military use is that, when they are working, they are terribly destructive. It is impossible to eliminate "jams" alto-

gether, so the object to be worked for is the elimination of all "jams" not excusable (that is due to facts beyond control of operator, as for instance those due to defective ammunition), and the quick correction of the others. The majority of them can be corrected in a few seconds.

The machine guns at Columbus did give trouble. The night was dark and the conditions bad, so trouble was to be expected. They did not, however, give as much as my experience with them could have led me to look for. There was one serious jam in the first gun set up, which was near the stables and firing at about twenty Mexicans thirty yards away. I was with this gun myself when it went into action. It was so dark that a man five feet away could hardly be seen, and the only target for the gunner was the flash of the Mexicans' rifles. This gun went out of action, but was later repaired and got back in the fight.

The camp at Columbus lay just south of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, and just east of the Deming road. Camp headquarters was on the Deming road, and about one hundred yards south of the railroad. East of headquarters, about one hundred and fifty yards was the camp exchange, and three hundred yards further on the stables. Between the exchange and stables was the stock corral.

The main attack of the Mexicans on the camp was dismounted and came from town. The machine guns were placed as follows, the idea being to sweep the railroad and the streets of the town and keep the Mexicans from getting into camp. The gun mentioned above was at the stables and controlled one crossing of the railroad. One gun was placed in position to sweep the corral. The third was at the corner of the camp exchange, where it could sweep a section of the track and part of town, and the fourth was at the railroad crossing near headquarters. This latter gun had the best target of all, as the attack was heaviest here, and when the bandits set fire to Lemmon and Romney's store, they gave us a big advantage. I do not mean that these positions were kept during the entire fight, because the guns were moved, as the need for them decreased in one place and increased in another, but the above general idea was carried out, and carried out successfully.

Of the four guns on the firing line, two were in action all the time, which, under the circumstances, is more than I would have thought possible. Also during the two hours' fight in town and camp, these four guns fired nearly twenty thousand rounds at an enemy less than three hundred yards away. They probably got some hits. Villa's losses were admitted by him to have been about two hundred; probably they were more, and I believe the machine guns got their share.

There has been some talk by newspaper men who probably never saw either a Mexican or a machine gun to the effect that the machine guns used by the Mexicans do not "jam." I have seen several guns captured from Villa's band, and none of them was in shape to fire a shot. Villa had three of them at Columbus, but they were not in action and could not have been gotten into action in their rusty and dirty condition.

I trust you will publish the above as it is an account of what actually took place and not the opinion of a man some miles away from the scene based on what he thinks happened.

JOHN P. LUCAS, 1st Lieut., 13th Cav.
Commanding Machine-Gun Troop.

THE VETERINARY CORPS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., July 25, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

At last your efforts have been successful for a larger Army and along with same a veterinary corps which should in time be worthy of our country. The long delay in taking this step has been a great drawback to our profession in the Service. I trust you will lend your further service towards making our corps on a par with the other branches of the Service. I feel that you are in a position to be of great aid to us.

CHARLES H. JEWELL, Vetn., U.S.A.

NAVY CRUISE OF CIVILIANS.

With some 800 civilians desiring to taste the life of a bluejacket aboard during a month's cruise, the U.S. battleships Kentucky, Maine and New Jersey, of the reserve force of the Atlantic Fleet, left New York Aug. 16 for a month's cruise. The vessels were bound for the rendezvous at Fort Pond Bay, Long Island, with Rear Admiral Helm aboard the Rhode Island in command. At Fort Pond Bay the Kentucky, New Jersey and Maine join six other battleships of the reserve fleet, on which are a total of some 2,000 civilian bluejackets from all parts of the country. They will have target practice with small arms, boat drills and will be instructed in the usual ship routine. Later the training fleet will steam to Lynnhaven Bay and give the students an opportunity to handle the 1-pounders mounted in ship's boats. Among the civilian crews are college professors, undergraduates, high salaried engineers, clerks and rich men and poor men. Each vessel boasts a giant civilian in its crew. Woodruff Johnson, an undergraduate at Yale, is the tallest man on board the New Jersey. He is six feet seven inches and has a splendid physique. The "tall man" of the Kentucky is Shelton Pitney, of Washington, D.C., son of Justice Mahon Pitney, of the U.S. Supreme Court, who stands six feet four and one-half inches. The third big man is Prof. E. P. Adams, of the department of physics at Princeton, who stands six feet four inches. These big men, it is said, had some difficulty in getting the right size in clothing and hammock, but after a search they were fitted out.

Upon the eve of the embarkation of the civilian bluejackets at New York for a cruise on warships for a month Secretary Daniels sent the following message to Rear Admiral Helm: "Upon the embarkation of the more than two thousand civilians who are to take part in the civilian cruise I wish to convey to them the congratulations of the Navy Department that we can welcome them as the newest recruits of the first arm of the national defense. I am sure under the instruction which you and the other officers will give them their cruise will be of great benefit to them and their country." The Secretary received the following reply from Admiral Helm Aug. 16 on board the Rhode Island: "Your message received and appreciated. Will be published on all vessels taking part in the cruise."

A telegram received from General Funston at the War Department on Aug. 15 said: "Following from General Pershing: 'Drunken row occurred Aug. 11 at group Mexican tiendas near examining outpost this camp, in which de facto lieutenant on leave chased Mexican brakeman, shooting several times, hitting him once. Provost marshal who witnessed fight attempted to stop

it and was fired on by de facto lieutenant. Fire returned by provost guard and de facto lieutenant killed. No blame attached to provost guard. Mexican brakeman in field hospital may recover.'"

Capt. Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N., the Director of Gunnery Exercises, has just returned from witnessing the short range battle practice of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, held on the Southern Drill Grounds Aug. 14 and 15. Every part of the work in connection with carrying out this practice was done by the midshipmen of the First, Second and Third Classes. In view of the successful practice as reported by Captain Plunkett, Secretary Daniels has addressed a letter dated Aug. 17 to Captain Eberle, the commander of the squadron, and who is the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, which says: "The Department takes pleasure in informing the commander of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, officers, midshipmen and enlisted personnel of its great satisfaction at the results of the recent short range battle practice, held on Aug. 14 and 15. These results could only have been obtained through consistent hard work by all concerned, and a strict adherence to the principles underlying successful gunnery. The Department believes that the expenditure of ammunition involved was the most profitable in return of any on record, and that the Naval Academy Practice Squadron has made a valuable contribution toward national preparedness, and that the fine spirit and singleness of purpose indicated by the results show a steady maintenance of the high efficiency of this branch of the naval service."

The following was the total degree of completion on Aug. 1 of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Arizona, 95.4; New Mexico, 40.0; Mississippi, 50.9; Idaho, 62.3; Tennessee and California, 0.0. Torpedoboat destroyers—Rowan, 96.3; Davis, 88.5; Allen, 87.4; Wilkes, 81.1; Shaw, 43.9; Caldwell, 0.0; Craven, 1.6; Gwin, 9.7; Conner, 8.6; Stockton, 8.8; Manley, 16.3. Fuel ships—Maumee (1), 99.7; Cuyama, 71.7. Miscellaneous—Bridge (supply ship No. 1), 77.0; Henderson (transport No. 1), 70.2. Submarines—G-2 (2), 92.0; G-3 (2), 89.5; L-2, 99.1; L-5, 87.4; L-6, 83.0; L-7, 82.4; M-1, 99.3; L-8, 87.53; L-9, delivered Aug. 4, 1916; L-10, delivered Aug. 2, 1916; L-11, 99.2; Schley, 22.5; N-1, 60.7; N-2, 60.4; N-3, 60.3; N-4, 68.5; N-5, 66.1; N-6, 65.4; N-7, 65.3; O-1, 0.0; O-2, 0.0; O-3, 12.4; O-4, 12.4; O-5, 12.4; O-6, 12.4; O-7, 12.4; O-8, 11.6; O-9, 11.6; O-10, 11.6; O-11, 28.2; O-12, 27.2; O-13, 26.1; O-14, 17.6; O-15, 17.0; O-16, 16.2. (1) Vessel now at navy yard, New York, for installation of engines; (2) contracts forfeited, vessels being completed New York Yard.

"If," said Mr. Gifford Pinchot in a published letter, "the legislation which Secretary Lane has been trying to get passed is enacted, the oil land reserves set aside for the use of the Navy will be destroyed. The mere threat of its passage has caused the Navy Department to seriously consider the advisability of abandoning the policy of the construction of oil burning ships. Only oil burning ships can develop and maintain the high speeds required in modern war. Without them no navy can even be second class. No later than last February the Secretary of the Navy made the official statement that 'this leasing bill would take away from the Government that which in time of peril might change the tide of war.'"

Tests of a new type of liquid fire for military use have been made recently at the Frankford Arsenal at Philadelphia, Pa., according to the Boston Transcript. The liquid fire was invented by a local chemist named Julius Dolges and is said to be as near safe to the men handling it as can be desired and can be turned on the enemy in the form of liquid fire that cannot be extinguished and will continue to burn for days; it can be employed as a cloud of heavy, dense smoke that affects the lungs and causes those who inhale it to choke; or it can be combined with chlorine or cyanide and result in terrible devastation to an enemy. It is also stated that further tests of the chemical are to be made at Fort Hancock, N.Y.

Secretary of War Baker made public on Aug. 14 a letter sent to President Wilson by a private in Co. F, 1st Iowa Infantry, now at San Benito, Texas. In it the writer says: "It is most unusual that a private should take the liberty of addressing the President, and I would not do so except that certain newspapers, newspaper men and a very few soft-handed Guardsmen have created a series of wild yarns regarding our alleged mistreatment in the mobilization camps. I am both a soldier and a newspaper man, and I believe most firmly that never have soldiers of any country been better treated than we have been, that never before have men who joined the service of their country found their health and general well being so carefully looked after."

"There has never been a time when so many men were employed at the navy yards as now," said Secretary Daniels, "and the large program this Congress will authorize will make it necessary to increase the number of skilled workmen in our ten navy yards. The number of employees in July, 1916, was 24,383, as compared with 16,898 on June 1, 1913, before the new policy of building ships and making other material in navy yards was adopted. The total daily pay roll as of June 1, 1913, was \$46,027.35, as against \$73,091.12, the total daily pay roll as of July 1, 1916. The average daily wage prior to June, 1913, was \$2.723, while the average daily wage of July, 1916, was \$2.997, an average increase per day of wages of 27.4 cents per day."

Eighteen non-commissioned officers of the U.S. Marine Corps are taking examination for commissions at the Washington Marine Barracks. Those who have been designated for the examination are: Corpls. Paul Brown, Edward Southgate Chandler, Burwell Haydn Clarke, Thomas Earle Dwyer, Henry Laymon Harris, Charles Augustus Howell, Robert Stuart Hunter, Glenn Darold Miller, Roger Wood Peard, Gun. Sergt. Albert James Phillips, Corpl. Herbert Rosenzweig, Gun. Sergt. Walter George Sheard, Corpl. Leonard Almy Smith, Sergt. Clayton Stoner, Corpl. Thad Talmage Taylor, Sergt. Thomas

Eugene Watson, Gun. Sergt. Lovell Acton Willis, and Corpl. Charles Arthur Wynn.

A "torpedo catcher," invented by Fred Lapan, of Milford, Conn., has been taken to the torpedo station at Newport, R.I., to be tested officially. This device, according to newspaper accounts, is an arrangement of half-inch wire cables in net form on an "L" shaped sliding steel frame, and is hung from the ship's side about twenty-five feet away. As the torpedo hits the net its head is held and the striking releases hydraulic pressure which raises the lower frame of the catcher and rear end of the torpedo above water, allowing the propeller to spin without harm. The "catcher" was built at the Lake Torpedo Works, Bridgeport, Conn.

The Army transport Sheridan sailed from Manila Aug. 15 with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki: 2d Lieut. John C. Beatty, 2d Field Art. To Honolulu: Major William J. Snow, 2d Field Art.; sixty enlisted men, 3d Regiment of Engineers. For San Francisco: Major Elmer A. Dean, M.C.; Capt. James M. Petty, Inf.; Capt. William L. Sheep, M.C.; Capt. William T. Cade, M.C.; 2d Lieut. Gunnar J. Mortenson, P.S.; Major Robert B. Grubbs, M.C.; Capt. James E. Wilson, C.A.C.; Capt. William Denton, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Donald H. Connolly, 3d Engrs.; 2d Lieut. Joseph W. del Alamo, P.S.

The United States naval authorities are bending their energies to prevent the spread of infantile paralysis at the U.S. Naval Training School, Newport, R.I., where two cases have developed in the last week. Quarantine has been declared and the 1,500 or more recruits stationed on Coaster Island have been deprived of shore leave privileges. Both cases have been traced to New York city, the enlistment place of the afflicted marines. Communication between the sailors aboard the Atlantic Fleet and the recruits at the school will be stopped for a time.

Because advertisements for recruits for the U.S. Navy have been repeatedly torn down, and in many instances, recruiting officers say, replaced with Industrial Workers of the World literature, instructions were issued on Aug. 15 at Virginia, Minn., by Lieut. James D. Willson, U.S.N., in charge of recruiting in the Northwest, to place indoors the Whitehead torpedo, which had been placed in the street in Virginia to interest recruits. Navy advertisements also have been destroyed in Minneapolis and other places, according to recruiting officers.

A shipment of forty-four cases of black powder over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, consigned to the U.S. Government for use at Fort Totten, N.Y., was held up on Aug. 15 by the police of Jersey City under the municipal order prohibiting shipments of explosives into the city, promulgated after the Black Tom disaster. It is understood the Lackawanna will try to re-ship the consignment by another route. The right of the city to hold up shipments is now being tested in the courts in the interest of the Lackawanna.

For the first time in the history of aviation a seaplane appeared before a drawbridge and asked that the draw be opened for it to pass, on Aug. 5 on the Shrewsbury River, N.J. This took place after a fight over a yacht race in New York Bay, when the aviators were forced to descend by a thick blanket of fog which rolled in and to get a tow up the river to Howard S. Borden's hangars at Oceanic, N.J. During this trip two drawbridges had to be opened to give passage to the machine.

Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Brummett, Naval Militia, District of Columbia, has been promoted to commander and placed in command of the Naval Militia of the District. Commander Brummett has been connected with the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department for thirty years. He has served in the District Naval Militia for ten years, and on account of his connection with the Navy Department has been of valuable assistance to the Militia.

Many members of the National Guard are being discharged from the service of the United States because they have dependent relatives; eighty-seven men were discharged from the North Carolina National Guard on Aug. 8. Some 800 Guardsmen all told have thus far been discharged, as officially reported. Resignations from many officers of the National Guard are being sent in, and quite a number have already been accepted.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the Supreme Court, declined the offer of a place on the Mexican commission on Aug. 14. The reason he gave in his note to President Wilson was that he found the state of the business of the Supreme Court at the present time to be such that it was his duty not to undertake this important additional task.

Secretary Daniels announced on Aug. 14 that his aid, Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, U.S.N., would, at his own request, go to sea as executive officer of one of the new battleships. Lieut. Byron McCandless, now attached to the office of Chief of Operations, will take Commander Wurtsbaugh's place.

The U.S. Navy Publicity Bureau has leased an entire floor, containing about 12,500 square feet, in the Finck Building, 318-326 West Thirty-ninth street, New York city, as headquarters for the publicity department of the recruiting branch of the Navy Department.

The practicability of establishing a general hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is being considered. Major George M. Wells, retired, has been ordered to investigate and report on the project.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that Mr. Gladstone was not in office when Heligoland was ceded to the Germans, as this was done in 1890, when Lord Salisbury was Premier.

Late action on the Naval Appropriation bill is noted on page 1648.

"National Guard in Federal Service" appears this week on page 1658.

ARMY ITEMS.

Three colonels of the Army were retired on Aug. 9 for disability incident to the Service. They were Col. Jacob G. Galbraith and George H. Sands, Cav., and Col. Charles W. Penrose, of the Infantry. Colonel Galbraith was born in Minnesota April 28, 1856, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877. He is a veteran of Indian wars and served in the Cuban campaign. Being an extra officer, his retirement will cause no promotion. Colonel Sands was born in the District of Columbia March 29, 1856, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1880. Colonel Sands is a veteran of Indian wars and served in the Cuban campaign of 1898. He is a son of the late Rear Admiral B. F. Sands, U.S.N. Colonel Penrose was born in Michigan March 16, 1858, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 11th U.S. Infantry, from civil life in October, 1884. Colonel Penrose is a veteran of the Cuban campaign and also served in the Philippines. He is a son of the late Col. William H. Penrose, U.S.A.

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was honorably discharged from the service of the United States Aug. 10, 1916, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890. This provides for the honorable discharge of an officer who on re-examination fails to pass and he receives one year's pay. Captain Knight was to have been honorably discharged from the Service on June 8, by a War Department order of May 31, for failing on his second examination for promotion. On June 6 an order changed the date of his discharge to June 15, but it was later announced that both orders had been suspended until further notice. Captain Knight was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1901, and was assigned to the Artillery Corps. He was transferred to the Engineers in 1902.

The hospital train built for the U.S. Government has been completed and left Chicago on Aug. 15 for San Antonio, Texas. The train has a service or combination surgical car, which is in itself a thoroughly equipped operating room; six cars for patients, one standard Pullman, a combination baggage and library car and a kitchen.

Six Army fliers who recently qualified for the rank of junior military aviator received orders from the War Department on Aug. 14 to proceed from San Diego to Columbus, N.M., to join the 1st Aero Squadron, under the command of Capt. Benjamin D. Foulois. The 1st Aero Squadron now numbers twenty-four aviators. In July students at the North Island training school made 637 flights without a serious accident.

A rolling kitchen, built under the supervision of the U.S. Army quartermaster's depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., has been sent to Texas for a trial. The kitchen is equipped with a gas generating machine, coal oil being the fuel. It is mounted on an auto truck.

Col. William N. Haskell, 69th N.Y. (captain, Cav., U.S.A.), took over the command of the regiment at McAllen, Texas, Aug. 14. Colonel Haskell went to the tent of Major Michael Lynch, the senior major, and there met the officers. He promised that the 69th should be made a regiment second to none, and warned the officers at the outset that "the deadwood will have to go." He started the men in at once on instruction in handling the rifle.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., commanding the Brownsville district, went to McAllen, Texas, Aug. 13, with his staff as the guest of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, N.G.N.Y. The visitors witnessed the first of the inter-regimental baseball games between the teams of the 7th and 71st Infantry. The game was played in a temperature of ninety-five degrees. The 7th won, 7 to 1. Some 2,500 spectators enjoyed the game. Adjutant Gen. L. W. Stotesbury was among the rooters.

The statement that Col. Allen W. Gullion, 2d Ky. N.G. (captain, U.S. Inf.), had been in charge of General Pershing's lines of communication during the expedition into Mexico after Villa and his bandits, was incorrect. Colonel Gullion was still at Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 12, looking after the many details of his command incident to its service in the Army of the United States.

The Rockefeller Foundation's contribution of \$50,000 to the Army Young Men's Christian Association for its work on the Mexican border has been supplemented by an additional gift of \$15,000 for libraries to be placed in each of the thirty-six association branch buildings in the military camps. All plans for the assembling and administration of these libraries are being made by the Army Young Men's Christian Association. The Red Cross is to make to the Army Y.M.C.A. a large contribution of books, already solicited, which will supplement the libraries made available through the gifts of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Army Y.M.C.A. headquarters in New York city, at 124 East Twenty-eighth street, has sent out a request that magazines and periodicals be sent to that address for the soldiers in the Army camps along the Mexican border.

Corpl. James Clement, Co. C, 2d Inf. of Virginia, on duty at Brownsville, Texas, was shot and killed Aug. 16, and Sophia Valdez, a Mexican girl, was probably fatally wounded by a corporal who gave his name as Dunches. Dunches eluded a posse and escaped, but later appeared at the county jail and surrendered. The Valdez girl had repulsed Dunches's advances, according to members of her family, and when threatened with violence, it is stated, called for assistance. Just as Corporal Clement appeared to aid the girl, it is charged, Dunches shot her twice and then shot Corporal Clement. The latter leaves a widow.

BOYS' CAMP AT BLUE RIDGE SUMMIT.

"I have just had the pleasure of visiting the boys' camp which Mrs. Walter Reed, widow of the eminent Army surgeon, has opened this summer on her estate at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.," writes the wife of an Army officer whose son is at the camp. "There I saw twenty-five happy boys, ranging in ages from nine to fifteen years, the sons of Army and Navy officers stationed in Washington and at other Eastern points.

"A more ideal location for a summer's outing would be hard to find. The camp is on the very crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, looking over the historic Gettysburg battlefield in one direction, and over another beautiful valley in the other. There are no mosquitoes, and every night the boys sleep under two and three blankets. The chief surgeon has pronounced the water absolutely pure; and the butter, eggs and vegetables are of the freshest. Literally the boys live on the fat of the land. We were there just before Sunday dinner, and Sarah, the cook, proudly showed us the big pan of delicious

looking fried chicken which was all ready for the table. "There are all kinds of diversions—swimming, hikes over the mountains, marshmallow roasts, camp fire stories and many other things that boys delight in, while on rainy evenings they gather in the big mess hall and have games and listen to the victrola. There is a bright young scout master who directs their activities, while Mrs. Reed is a veritable mother to them, yet leaving them all the freedom of camp life. This is the first year of the camp, and it has been a happy, healthful summer for the boys gathered there. Mrs. Reed plans to have the camp again next year."

NOTES OF THE TRAINING CAMPS.

Major Peter Murray, 29th Inf., U.S.A., who as camp commander of the Plattsburg training camps this summer has directed the training of nearly 10,000 citizen soldiers, was relieved on Aug. 16 of his command on the recommendation of his physicians. An order from General Wood directed Major Murray to go to the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington for treatment, and designated Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, C.A.C., as his successor. Major Murray is suffering from a heart strain which he got while serving with the 29th Infantry in the Canal Zone. During his period of duty in Panama he led reconnaissance parties through jungle regions, and his injury is attributed to his strenuous marches there. He came back to the United States last spring and was detailed as camp commander at Plattsburg. About a week ago his physician ordered him to his bed, where he has been since. He expressed regret at leaving his work at Plattsburg. Colonel Ketcham is forty-nine years old. He was graduated from West Point in 1890, from the Artillery School in 1894, and from the School of Submarine Defense in 1904. He served in Honolulu and the Philippines and was attached to the General Staff from March, 1912, to November, 1914. Colonel Ketcham is the ranking officer at Plattsburg, and before being ordered there was in command of the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and of the Field Artillery mobilization camp at Tobyhanna, Pa.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood and the members of his staff are greatly disappointed over the fact that about forty per cent. of the men who enrolled for the present camp of military instruction at Plattsburg, N.Y., have not yet reported. At previous camps less than fifteen per cent. of those who enrolled failed to appear. The impression is that the failure to get through an appropriation in time to pay the expenses of the men is the main reason for the large absence. Another reason advanced is the fact that the calling out of the National Guard stripped officers of their forces to such an extent that men who had intended to go to Plattsburg this month found it impossible to do so. Two thousand of the men at the camp have been examined by the camp surgeon, and only thirty-one have been rejected.

Because of the decision to delay the opening of the public schools of New York city, due to the infantile paralysis epidemic, the National School Camp Association is making plans to keep its military training camp at Fort Hamilton open throughout September. Original plans called for the closing of the camp on Sept. 1. The Fort Hamilton camp has received many additional enrollments in the last few days. Nearly 500 boys are at present taking the courses offered.

Of the citizens on duty at the business men's training camp at Plattsburg, N.Y., ninety-two members have selected the Cavalry for their elective work, thirty-nine have taken Field Artillery, thirty-one engineering, twenty the medical course and fifteen have formed the machine-gun company.

There is no desire on the part of the members of the four Yale batteries of Field Artillery at the instruction camp at Tobyhanna, Pa., to be excused from border duty because they are students. The recent announcement from the War Department that college students who had not completed their course of studies will be mustered out of the Service just after Sept. 1 directly affects the Yale battalion, which contains six hundred Yale men, most of them undergraduates with the better part of their college careers ahead. The four batteries in a vote on Aug. 15 declared that their first duty is to go to the border, if the War Department should see fit to let them, and that they would keenly resent any discrimination in their favor.

RECRUIT INSTRUCTION AT FORT TOTTEN, N.Y.

Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, commanding the 2d Division of the New York National Guard, made an inspection of New York recruits under instruction at Fort Totten, N.Y., Aug. 11, where he witnessed some details of exceptional interest. The visit of General Appleton to Fort Totten was made upon the invitation of Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, Coast Art., U.S.A., the district commander, upon the request of Capt. David N. Biddle, Cav., U.S.A., who has charge of the company of New York recruits, which have been mustered into the Federal service for the mounted organizations. General Appleton was invited to inspect the personnel, equipment and camp of the company previous to its leaving for the border. What particularly impressed General Appleton was the remarkably short time it has taken to train these recruits into a very efficient company. The men were splendidly set up, and had the advantage of being kept under canvas and performing their various duties just the same as they would on the border, including the washing of their clothing. This was a much better system of instruction than having the men quartered in barracks, as it taught them the outdoor preliminaries, which they will find of great help when they reach the border. General Appleton gives great credit to the thorough work of Captain Biddle in the training of the recruits, and points out the importance of putting untrained men on a post where they are provided with facilities for being drilled and instructed in a practical manner.

Despite the fact that the men were confined to Fort Totten, owing to the epidemic of infantile paralysis, they were provided with proper facilities for amusements and seem to be very contented. General Appleton was received by Colonel Haan with the customary honors and he inspected and reviewed the company. These were the first public military honors, it is interesting to note, that General Appleton has received under his present rank. He was very much impressed with the deportment and steadiness of the men, and also with drills in close and extended order and the advance guard work under command of Captain Biddle. The General particularly noted the promptness of the deployment when the advance guard was attacked, and also the thorough grasp the corporals had of their duty, and especially when the commands were given by the signal.

The company had only been organized two weeks, and yet in discipline, drill, knowledge of sanitation, neatness and general soldierly work one might have thought they had been in military harness for a couple of months. General Appleton also paid a visit to the mess hall, where the men were evidently relishing the noonday meal, which consisted of beef hash, liver, potatoes and pudding. In every detail the system of instruction of the recruits appealed to General Appleton as one of exceptional merit, and the General, with over forty-five years of experience in military life, knows a well instructed man when he sees one.

SUCCESSFUL NAVAL ACADEMY CANDIDATES.

Out of 350 applicants who took the July examinations for admission to the Naval Academy only ninety-four received passage grades, the Navy Department announces. The large percentage of failures is attributed to lack of time for preparation. As a result of the three examinations held this year the new Fourth Class at the Academy will number about 625.

The candidates for admission to the United States Naval Academy as midshipmen who passed the mental examination held on July 27, 1916, were as follows:

L. A. Abercrombie, Mass.; E. T. Aldridge, Miss.; P. W. Allatin, N.Y.; S. T. Allen, Idaho; E. R. Andrews, Me.; LaV. Archer, Ill.
E. C. Bain, N.Y.; F. L. Baker, Okla.; E. P. Beach, Pa.; J. F. Brennan, Ind.; O'R. A. Buchanan, Mo.
B. P. Caraher, Ill.; J. P. Carney, R.I.; C. A. Clark, Mich.; H. Cline, Utah; S. T. Cloughley, Cal.; O. D. Colvin, jr., Wash.; A. E. Cook, N.C.; R. P. Cunningham, Ohio; W. S. Cunningham, Wis.
W. C. Darby, N.J.; V. M. Davis, N.J.; H. T. Dawson, Iowa; H. H. Deringer, Md.; A. J. Diepenbrock, Cal.; W. Dillman, Cal.; G. M. Dusenberre, Pa.
R. D. Edwards, Mo.
D. S. Fahrney, Okla.; J. H. Featherstone, jr., Ga.; C. S. Finch, N.J.; W. D. Fletcher, Pa.; J. C. Ford, N.Y.; J. A. Gallagher, N.Y.; M. J. Gillan, jr., N.Y.; G. E. Gustuson, Wis.
G. C. Haeblerle, Cal.; H. C. Hamilton, Mass.; P. E. Hanson, N.Y.; C. E. Hanst, W. Va.; J. E. Hoehn, Ohio; W. D. Hoover, Ill.; H. A. Houser, Ga.; J. H. Howlett, Tenn.
W. G. Ingram, Ore.
D. Jaffe, Pa.; H. C. Jones, Mo.; A. W. Junker, Pa.
H. P. Kirby, Ala.; V. R. Knope, Wis.; R. E. Krause, Ore.
P. W. Lambright, Colo.; J. E. Leahy, Mass.; W. J. Lee, N.Y.; M. M. Levitt, N.Y.; G. H. Lytle, Colo.
J. V. McElduff, N.Y.; D. A. McMillan, S.C.; J. Marts, jr., N.J.; C. L. Middleton, Ga.; O. R. Miner, Ill.
H. T. Nicholas, Ky.
J. L. B. Olson, Mich.
L. P. Padgett, jr., Tenn.; H. E. Padley, R.I.; R. F. Perry, N.H.; W. D. Phillips, Miss.; E. A. J. Pochlmann, Pa.; C. D. Porter, S.C.; H. D. Power, Ga.; W. S. Price, N.Y.
R. K. Rice, Ohio; W. Roberts, Ill.; G. E. Rosenberry, S.D.; C. C. Ross, N.Y.; H. C. Rust, Ind.
J. R. Saye, S.C.; R. B. Short, Conn.; C. Shugg, Mass.; H. G. Sickel, 4th, Pa.; W. Sinton, Va.; P. A. Smith, N.Y.; G. W. Snyder, Pa.; A. J. Spriggs, N.D.; J. H. Strother, Ala.; B. Sullivan, Ill.
H. M. Taylor, Va.; J. M. Thornton, N.C.; W. G. Tomlinson, Mo.
N. B. Van Bergen, Cal.; M. Van Cleave, Texas.
O. A. Weller, Texas; J. E. Whelchel, Ga.; J. W. Williams, Miss.

CIVILIAN INSTRUCTORS FOR NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy has sent out notice to sixty-five state universities and other leading colleges of a competitive examination to be held in Maury Hall, U.S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., at 9 a.m., Aug. 28, 1916, for the selection of civilian instructors in the following subjects: (The number of vacancies thus to be filled is indicated by the figures immediately after the subject.)

Mathematics, 16; Electrical Engineering, 1; English, 11; Marine Engineering, 4; Physics and Chemistry, 1; Modern Languages, 9.

The salary is \$1,800 per annum. The appointments are annual, and tenure depends upon the instructor's ability to maintain efficiency and discipline in instructing midshipmen. The age limits are established at 25 to 35 years, but may be waived by the Board of Examiners if candidates possess exceptional qualifications. Candidates (except those for modern languages) must have completed satisfactory courses in their respective subjects in recognized colleges or universities.

The board will also give due weight to the following qualifications: Fitness to command the respect and obedience of students, and to meet the requirements of the position; degrees taken, post-graduate course or other special study; previous experience in teaching; published works; testimonials as to character and attainments.

Specific requirements for the various subjects are given in the notice which is signed by Capt. Louis M. Nulton, U.S.N., as Acting Superintendent. Enclosed with the notice is a blank form of application, which must be filled out and returned to the Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., by applicants who wish to take the examination. They may then appear before the Board of Examiners on the date of the examination, without further authority. The examination proper will require about four days for Marine Engineering, about three days for Mathematics, Electrical Engineering, Physics and English, and about one day for Modern Languages.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Delano, of 654 West 170th street, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cornelia B. Hanson, to Ensign Glenn H. Easton, U.S.N.

Capt. John E. Hemphill, 11th U.S. Cav., and Miss Louise Girard, daughter of Col. J. B. Girard, U.S.A., retired, were married at San Antonio, Texas, on Aug. 8.

Miss Luzon D'Anton, of San Antonio, Texas, and Lieut. Karl H. Gorman, 16th U.S. Cav., were married Aug. 7, 1916, at St. Marks, San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wesley Runyan, of Elmar place, Langhorne, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Frances, to Ensign Edwin F. Cochran, U.S.N.

Mr. Frank Buckel, of 213 Madison avenue, New York city, announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Kate Sprague Buckel, to Capt. Owen Glen Collins, Coast

Art., U.S.A. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

Lieut. Edward A. Noyes, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Thelma Monroe Garratt were married at San Antonio, Texas, on July 20.

Col. and Mrs. Henry Landes, of Seattle, Wash., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys Landes, to Lieut. V. V. Taylor, 11th U.S. Cav.

Major and Mrs. John S. Grisard announce the marriage of their eldest daughter, Lucie Constance, to Mr. John W. Garrett, of Madisonville, Cincinnati, on Aug. 2, 1916. Owing to the illness of the bride's father the marriage was a very quiet one at her home, 96 Woodside avenue, Hartwell, Cincinnati, Ohio, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, of the Presbyterian Church, only the members of the immediate families being present.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. Eugene B. Beaumont, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars, died at his summer home, Harvey's Lake, Pa., Aug. 17, 1916. He was the holder of a Congressional Medal of Honor for making an advance upon the enemy's position with the 4th U.S. Cavalry, of which he was a lieutenant, at Harpeth River, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1864, when he led an attack upon a battery, dispersed the enemy and captured the guns. He also charged at the head of his regiment into the second and last line of the enemy's works at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865. Colonel Beaumont was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 2, 1837, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1861, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 1st Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, in September, 1861; captain in July, 1865; major in 1879; lieutenant colonel, 3d Cavalry, in 1892, and he was retired at his own request May 6, 1892, after over thirty years' service. During the Civil War Colonel Beaumont served in the Volunteers as captain and A.D.C., major and A.A.G. He took part in many battles and actions during the Civil War. These included the battle of Bull Run while A.D.C. to Colonel Burnside; in the Virginia Peninsula campaign and in the siege of Yorktown he was A.D.C. to Major General Halleck and Major General Sedgwick. He took part in the Rappahannock and Pennsylvania campaigns and in the battle of Gettysburg, battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Nashville, and in the assault and capture of Selma. He received the brevet of lieutenant colonel of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in Tennessee; the brevet of colonel of Volunteers for gallant and distinguished services in the battle of Selma, Ala., and the brevet of major, U.S.A., for gallantry at the latter battle. Colonel Beaumont received the brevet of lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion. After the Civil War he served at various posts in Texas and took part in the attack on the Kickapoo and Lipan villages in Mexico, May 18, 1873; in the expedition to Indian Territory from August to Dec. 29, 1874. He was in command of the advance battalion in the attack on the Indian villages in the Palo Duro Canon of Red River, capturing 1,600 horses and mules. He was also an instructor of Cavalry tactics at the U.S.M.A., and was on border duty at posts in Indian Territory, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

Major Robert N. Winn, Med. Corps, U.S.A., chief hospital surgeon at Eagle Pass, Texas, died there on Aug. 12, 1916, of pneumonia, after a few days' illness. Major Winn was born in Kentucky June 20, 1873. After receiving his M.D. at Bellevue Medical College in 1897 he was appointed captain and assistant surgeon with the 2d Kentucky Infantry in 1898. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army Oct. 3, 1900. He became a captain in the Medical Corps in 1905 and reached the rank of major in 1909.

Gen. Charles J. Paine, Civil War veteran and sailing master of three yachts which successfully defended the America's Cup, died at his summer residence in Weston, Mass., Aug. 12, 1916. He was a grandson of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Robert Treat Paine. General Paine was best known to the present generation as a yachtsman. He headed the syndicate which built the Puritan, the Mayflower and the Volunteer, and attained fame as the sailing master of those defenders. He was born in Boston in 1833, was graduated from Harvard University in 1853. General Paine turned to the study of law and upon obtaining a degree was the counsel for many large railway enterprises, in connection with which work he accumulated a large fortune. In October, 1861, he was made a captain in the 22d Massachusetts Volunteers and served until March, 1862, when he was commissioned major of the 30th Massachusetts. At the end of that year he was made a colonel of the 2d Louisiana Regiment. He commanded a brigade at Port Hudson, where he was wounded, and after being made a brigadier general of Volunteers on July 4, 1864, took part in both attacks upon Fort Fisher as the commander of the negro division of the 10th Corps. He received the brevet rank of major general of Volunteers in January, 1865, for "meritorious and valuable services."

Mrs. H. E. Griffis, mother of 1st Lieut. F. C. Griffis, M.I.C., died at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, on Aug. 10, aged seventy-two years.

Madame Charles Du Bois de Jancigny, mother of Mrs. Phelan, wife of Dr. Henry du R. Phelan, U.S.A., died on May 16, 1916, aged seventy-eight years.

Herbert B. Riebe, jr., infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Riebe, U.S.N., died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 7.

Major John D. Rouse, U.S.V., brother-in-law of Lieut. Comdr. John D. Wainwright, U.S.N., died on Aug. 11, 1916. Major Rouse lived at Atlantic City, N.J., but was formerly of New Orleans, La. He served as a major in the 77th Illinois Volunteers, and was a member of the Columbus Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. The interment was at the Arlington National Cemetery on Aug. 14. Mail for the late Major may be addressed care of Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Atlantic City, N.J.

Dr. George Whitehouse Ryan, son of the late Comdr. George P. Ryan, U.S.N., died at Boston, Mass., Aug. 15, 1916.

Comsy. Sergt. Edward McManus, U.S.A., died Aug. 11, 1916, at his home, 5401 Third avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

A British officer serving in Flanders sends us appreciations of two ex-officers of the United States Army, Capt. Stanley W. Wood and Major Charles W. Stewart, of the Canadian expeditionary force, whose deaths have been noted in recent issues of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Of Captain Wood he writes: "He was captain of the 16th Canadian Battalion. He was in the second attack. He acted very gallantly, leading his men, and his colonel told me that it was largely through his work that their portion of the attack was successful." And with reference to Major Stewart: "He was com-

manding the 10th Battalion. He was killed in the first attack. He stood on the parapet with a cigar in his mouth encouraging his men. He was hit in the leg by a bullet and fell into the trench. While lying there having his wound dressed, a shell landed between his legs, and killed him instantly."

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Col. Junius L. Powell, U.S.A., and family are spending the summer at the Touraine, in Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Mark A. Waldo and daughter, Dorothy, are spending the summer with her sister Mrs. James Bourke, wife of Captain Bourke, at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Mrs. George Yount, sister of Capt. W. T. Conway, 7th U.S. Inf., gave birth to a son at Oakland, Cal., Aug. 12, 1916.

Ensign Samuel N. Moore, U.S.S. Nicholson, now in the navy yard, New York, recently lost his Naval Academy 1913 class ring.

Mrs. Henry du R. Phelan and daughter left Iloilo, P.I., on Feb. 1, 1916, for a visit to their family in Mauritius. They are expected back shortly.

Mrs. Walker, widow of Col. Leverett H. Walker, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is spending some time at Turner's Tavern, Bethlehem, White Mountains, N.H.

Lieut. and Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin, U.S.N., Washington, D.C., announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Bowen, on Aug. 10, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, at Newport, R.I., were dinner hosts Aug. 12 for Mrs. Blue, wife of Capt. Victor Blue, U.S.N., who is their guest for August.

Mrs. Jackson, the wife of Major William Payne Jackson, I.G., U.S.A., and their little daughter, Margaret, are visiting at Galesburg, Ill., during Major Jackson's absence on an inspection trip.

Mrs. Roy McLanahan was a recent visitor at Baltimore to see her uncle, Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, U.S.N., who is a patient at the Union Protestant Infirmary.

Lieut. Walter Smith, C.A.C., of Fort Ward, Wash., who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, Los Angeles, Cal., is now convalescent.

Mrs. R. C. Langdon, wife of Capt. R. C. Langdon, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Ames, of St. Louis, at the Farragut House, Rye Beach, N.H. They will make some motor trips to the White Mountains.

Comdr. T. J. Senn, U.S.N., assumed the duties of officer in charge of buildings and grounds of the Naval Academy on Aug. 10. He succeeds Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, detached to command the cruiser Dixie.

Col. George L. Byram, retired, is making an extended sojourn in Southern California accompanied by his wife. At present they are stopping at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles. Colonel Byram was formerly with the 3d Cavalry.

Mrs. Abraham U. Loeb, wife of Captain Loeb, U.S. Inf., will leave San Francisco Aug. 16 to join Captain Loeb at Laredo, Texas. Their daughter, Adaline Barbara, is to remain in San Francisco with Mrs. Loeb's mother, so she can attend school.

Lieut. William L. Culbertson, U.S.N., executive officer of the U.S.S. Des Moines, is to return to the United States on account of the illness of his mother. He will probably sail on a Spanish mail steamer leaving Barcelona, Spain, on or about Aug. 25, 1916.

Minister Egan at Copenhagen was instructed on Aug. 15 to request permission of the German authorities for the passage of Major John C. White, U.S.A., retired, through that country to Roumania, where he is to buy provisions for the American Relief Commission in Serbia. Major White has been held up because of his English birth.

Miss Houston Scott, daughter of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., was one of the young women who offered their blood to the physicians of the Willard Parker Hospital a few days ago for the making of serum to fight the infantile paralysis epidemic. Her action became known only when friends persuaded her that publication of her sacrifice might lead others to follow her example.

A few minutes before the sailing of the U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick from Cristobal Aug. 4 Major C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who was a passenger en route to New York, accompanied by Mrs. Saltzman and his son, Charles, accidentally fell into an open hatch of the ship. He was later found in an unconscious condition. Major Saltzman sustained a number of painful bruises and injuries, including a fractured rib, but on last report was improving rapidly.

Miss Lois Baylor Perley, who has been spending the summer at her home in Detroit, has left for the White Mountains and Portland, Me., before returning to Smith College this fall. During the summer Mr. and Mrs. Perley visited Mrs. Perley's sister, Mrs. Jenks, at Graton Beach, going by automobile. Also Colonel Perley's sister, Mrs. Van Dyke, at Grosse Ile, Mich. Miss Lois B. Perley has been entertaining at her home in Detroit Miss Susan Deming, of Salem, Ohio, for a few days.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Boardman Decker entertained at a delightful dinner-dance on board the U.S.S. Virginia on Friday night, Aug. 11, at Boston, Mass. The guest of honor was Mrs. T. S. Sampson, of Montclair, N.J. Those enjoying the evening were Mr. and Mrs. Tom S. Sampson, of Montclair, N.J.; Dr. and Mrs. Randall, of Washington, D.C.; Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Rorschach, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Morris, Captain Jackson, Lieutenant Commander Madison, Dr. H. Ryerson Decker, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Misses Ruth Mansfield and May Sawyer, of Hingham, Mass.; Lieuts. P. P. Blackburn and Zacharias, Ensigns Winslow, Brounell and Borden.

An appreciation of the services of Col. John Millis, C.E., U.S.A., was issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Providence, R.I., on the occasion of his transfer to Savannah, Ga. Colonel Millis, it says, during his term of service as U.S. Engineer in charge of improvements in waters within and contiguous to the state of Rhode Island, "has conducted himself as an estimable gentleman, an exemplary citizen, and an efficient public officer. Therefore the Providence Chamber of Commerce embraces this opportunity to formally express regrets to the Colonel that the progress of his life work makes necessary his removal from our midst; to felicitate him upon the tangible recognition by our country of his meritorious work; and to congratulate the city of Savannah on becoming the future headquarters of his activities." In welcoming Colonel Millis to Savannah the Morning News of that city says: "Savannah has had, among the Army Engineers who have been in charge of this district, some of the best minds the Engineering Corps of the Army has produced because, for one thing, of the importance of the district. Savannah feels gratified because Colonel Millis is to carry on the great work."

A son, Roger, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Cyril A. Phelan, U.S.A., at Fort Adams, R.I., on Aug. 3, 1916.

A daughter was born to Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hilliard, U.S.N., at San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 2, 1916.

A daughter, Joan Harris, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John M. McDowell, 8th U.S. Inf., at New Windsor, N.Y., on Aug. 6, 1916.

A son, Gustav Henry Franke, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Gustav H. Franke, U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., on Aug. 12, 1916.

Mrs. Thomas Caldwell Turner, wife of Capt. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., son and nurse are at the Bay Shore, Jamestown, R.I., for the summer.

A daughter was born to Mrs. L. M. Ferguson, widow of the late Lieut. Luther M. Ferguson, Med. Corps, U.S. A., on Aug. 15, 1916, at Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. John W. Ruckman and Miss Marjorie C. Ruckman will be at 3 Cumberland avenue, Plattsburg, N.Y., till about the middle of September.

The birth of a son, William Ross Scott, is announced, to the wife of Capt. W. R. Scott, Inf., U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 2, 1916.

Asst. Paymr. R. W. Swearingen, U.S.N., recently on duty on the Hannibal, has been ordered to the battleship South Dakota of the Atlantic Fleet.

Mrs. S. J. Heidner, wife of Lieut. S. J. Heidner, U.S.A., of Fort Rosecrans, Cal., is visiting in New York. She expects to join her husband in September, on the border.

Lieut. Col. Alonzo Gray, after spending a short leave at Fort Sam Houston, motored back to his station, Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, accompanied by Mrs. Gray and the Misses Olive and Alice Gray.

Ord. Sergt. Otis I. Minter, U.S.A., and Mrs. Minter, until recently stationed at Fort Andrews, Mass., and at the Philadelphia Supply Depot, are now living in El Paso, Texas, where Sergeant Minter is on duty with the ordnance depot at Fort Bliss.

Mrs. Thomas H. Logan and daughter, Miss Evalyn Sherman Logan, of El Paso, have gone to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to visit the former's daughter, Mrs. Frank D. Wickham, wife of Captain Wickham, 12th Inf. They will remain until the last of September.

Capt. W. D. MacDougall, U.S.N., was assigned on Aug. 16 as naval attaché to the American Embassy in London, replacing Comdr. Powers Symington, ordered home to await orders. Captain MacDougall has been on duty in Washington, D.C., at the Naval Observatory.

Two boys from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., successfully passed the examination this year for the Naval Academy and received appointments as midshipmen. One was James Nolan, son of Mrs. C. C. Farmer and the other was Henry C. Jones, son of Capt. F. M. Jones, Cav., U.S.A.

Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn will spend one month at Atlantic City as the guest of her aunt and uncle, Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Grindall while the U.S.S. Kentucky, to which ship her husband is attached for duty, is at sea. Mrs. Bloedorn will spend the winter in New York at the Plaza, making frequent trips to her home in Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. John Hood, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at Newport, R.I., Aug. 12 for Admiral and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, having also as guests Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Graves, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, Miss Stirling, Capt. Henry A. Wiley, commanding the U.S.S. Wyoming, and Lieut. Comdr. Luther M. Overstreet.

Funeral services for Capt. Sally Louisa Tompkins, according to a despatch from Richmond, Va., the only woman who ever received a commission as captain in the Confederate Cavalry, took place at the Home for Needy Confederate Women at Richmond on Aug. 14. She was eighty-three years old. During the Civil War Captain Tompkins conducted the famous Robertson private hospital in Richmond. When an order was issued closing all private hospitals she was commissioned captain of Cavalry at the request of President Jefferson Davis and allowed to conduct her hospital until the close of the war.

"The officers of the 4th New Jersey Infantry on duty at Douglas, Ariz.," says the Daily International of that place, "expressed their regret on Aug. 11 that Capt. Clifford U. Leonori, of Co. H, 18th U.S. Inf., had been relieved as inspector-instructor to the regiment, for the relations that existed between them have been of the most cordial character. Captain Leonori is looked upon by the officers and men of the 4th as an excellent soldier and a courteous and accomplished gentleman. He has been in the Service for seventeen years and has served with credit in the Philippines and at posts west of the Mississippi. Captain Leonori is succeeded by Major Frank J. Morrow, U.S.A., and Capt. Charles S. Hamilton, 11th U.S. Inf."

"The 1st Separate Battalion, District of Columbia National Guard, on duty at Naco, Ariz., is particularly fortunate in having as its instructor-inspector Major John Howard, of the 22d U.S. Infantry," says a correspondent of the Washington Star. "Major Howard comes from a family that has been associated with movements looking to the advancement of the colored race since Civil War days. His father, the late Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., was selected by President Lincoln to take charge of the freedmen's bureau. Howard University at Washington, D.C., was the outgrowth of this bureau, and it was given the name of General Howard, its founder. General Howard was a distinguished officer in the Civil War, having commanded at Gettysburg the first day of the battle. During the Spanish-American War Major John Howard served with the 48th U.S. Volunteer Regiment, composed of colored men."

"Col. D. E. McCarthy, U.S.A., of 1426 North State Parkway, Chicago, Ill.," says the Chicago Examiner, "has been called to Washington to attend the War College session, which opens Sept. 15 and ends next June. This means the removal of the family to that city, much to the regret of the many friends they have made in their five years' residence in Chicago, and also much to their own regret. 'It is just pulling our heartstrings to leave Chicago, that we so love,' said Mrs. McCarthy and her daughter Gertrude, one of the most popular girls in the younger set, agreed. Colonel McCarthy is quartermaster of the Central Division and he, too, dreads 'pulling up stakes.' Since first coming to Chicago they have occupied General Harding's beautiful home, which has been the scene of so much social activity. Miss McCarthy is just back from the Adirondacks, where she was one of a large house party at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene de Bronkhart, who have also returned and are spending the rest of the season at the Exmoor Club. Some of the other Chicagoans in the party were Will Burrows and Miss Gertrude Deming, the latter having gone on to pass several months with her sisters in Providence. Colonel McCarthy will proceed to Washington, but Mrs. McCarthy will not leave Chicago until the latter part of October."

Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles is a recent arrival at Lenox, Mass.

Lieut. and Mrs. Calvin H. Cobb, U.S.N., are registered at the Bingham, Newport.

Ensign and Mrs. Vincent Arthur Clarke, U.S.N., have arrived at New London, Conn.

Major and Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindel left Washington Aug. 15 for San Francisco, Cal.

Comdr. and Mrs. John K. Robison, U.S.N., are taking a motor trip through the Berkshires.

The Misses Randolph have left Ogunquit, Me., and will spend the autumn in Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Beaumont Halen is staying at the Nason Cottage, Newport, R.I., for the remainder of the summer.

Major and Mrs. John W. Gulick, of Fort Monroe, Va., are staying at the St. Charles, Atlantic City, N.J.

Miss Joan Ohl, of Washington, is the guest of Surg. and Mrs. William Dunlap Owens at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

A son, Philip H. Sheridan, 3d, was born on Aug. 11, 1916, at Washington, D.C., to Capt. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th U.S. Cav., and Isabel McG. Sheridan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Montgomery Crebs announce the marriage of their daughter, Lorene, to Lieut. Walter Melville Robertson, Inf., U.S.A., on Aug. 10, 1916, at Fort Missoula, Mont.

ARMY BILL VETOED.

The President on Aug. 18 vetoed the Army Appropriation bill. In a message to the House the President says: "I have carefully considered the bill (H.R. 16460) and now take the liberty of returning it with my objections to its approval. The bill constitutes an essential part of the legislation providing for the Military Establishment of the country, and wisely and generously provides for reorganization of the agencies of our national defense, and it is with genuine reluctance that I delay its becoming law by suggesting elimination of one of the provisions which has been embodied in the very necessary and important revision of the Articles of War which has been added to it.

"The existing Articles of War are undoubtedly archaic, as they have not undergone comprehensive revision for more than one hundred years. They do not always furnish means of meeting promptly and directly the needs of discipline under modern conditions, and many contingencies now frequently arise in the government of the military forces which were not contemplated when the present code was formulated. The relations of the Government of the United States have greatly broadened within a hundred years. We now have insular possessions and national interests far away from our continental shores. Both the practice of arms and the theory of discipline have undergone many modern changes, and manifest need for such revision of these articles as is here presented has long existed.

"Therefore I more keenly regret to find in the proposed revision of the Articles of War a provision to which I cannot give my approval. The original act establishing the retired list of the Army (Act of Aug. 3, 1861) referred to the personnel therein included as only partially retired, and provided that a retired officer should be entitled to wear the uniform of his grade, should be borne on the Army Register and should be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and to trial by general court-martial for any breach of these articles. By the Act of July 24, 1876, officers of the Army on the retired list were specifically declared to constitute a part of the Regular Army, a provision which is found repeated in subsequent acts affecting the organization of the Army; and other statutes enacted during this period made retired officers of the Army available for certain classes of active duty, in time of peace, with their consent, and in time of war without their consent. By the recently enacted National Defense Act the authority of the President over retired officers has been further extended so as to make them subject to his call in time of war for any kind of duty without any restrictions whatever. Courts and Attorneys General have in a long line of decisions held that officers of the Army on the retired list hold public office. It thus appears that both the legislative and judicial branches have drawn a sharp distinction in status between retired officers, who are regarded and governed at all times as an effective reserve of skilled and experienced officers and a potential source of military strength; and mere pensioners, from whom no further military service is expected. Officers on the retired list of the Army are officers of the Army, members of the Military Establishment distinguished by their long service, and as such examples of discipline to officers and men in the active Army. Moreover, they wear the uniform of the Army, their education and service hold them out as persons especially qualified in military matters to represent the spirit of the Military Establishment, and they are subject to active duty in time of national emergency by mere order of the Commander-in-Chief. They are therefore members of the Army, officers of the United States, exemplars of discipline, and have in their keeping the good name and good spirit of the entire Military Establishment before the world. Occupying such a relation, their subjection to the Rules and Articles of War and to trial by general court-martial have always been regarded as necessary, in order that the retired list might not become a source of tendencies which would weaken discipline of the active land forces and impair that control over these forces which the Constitution vests in the President.

"The purpose of the Articles of War in times of peace is to bring about a uniformity in application of military discipline, which will make the entire organization coherent and effective and to engender a spirit of co-operation and proper subordination to authority which will in time of war instantly make the entire Army a unit in its purpose of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty in the National defense. These purposes cannot be accomplished if retired officers, still a part of the Military Establishment, still relied upon to perform important duties, are excluded, upon retirement, from the wholesome and unifying effect of this subjection to common discipline. I am persuaded that officers upon the retired list would themselves regard this as an invidious and unpalatable discrimination, which, in effect, excluded them from full membership in the profession to which they have devoted their lives, and of which by the laws of their country they are still members. So long as Congress sees fit to make the retired personnel a part of the Army of the United States, the constitutionality of the proposed exemption of such personnel from all liability under the Articles of War is a matter of serious doubt; leaving the President, as it does, without any means sanctioned by statute of exercising over the personnel thus exempted the power of command vested in him by the Constitution.

"Convinced as I am of the unwisdom of this provision and of its baneful effect upon the discipline of the Army, doubting as I do the power of Congress wholly to exempt retired officers from the control of the President, while declaring them to be part of the Regular Army of the United States, I am constrained to return this bill without my approval."

AGREE ON NAVY BILL.

Agreement on all disputed items in the Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 15947, was reached by House and Senate conferees on Aug. 17, the Senate accepting the report on the same day. The House was expected to take like action on Aug. 18.

The measure agreed to appropriate \$2,350,000 less than the bill carried as it passed the Senate by reason of the elimination of Senate items, which were in disagreement. The bill will carry approximately \$312,000,000.

The conferees agreed to retain \$6,000,000 to equip navy yards for warship building, but special appropriations for an enlarged drydock and foundry at Charleston, S.C., were stricken out. This action provides for the equipment of the yards at Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New York, Boston, Portsmouth, Charleston and New Orleans for construction of ships, and to equip forthwith the Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Boston yards for construction of the largest dreadnoughts and battle cruisers.

Items of \$500,000 for a Columbia River submarine and torpedo boat base were stricken out of the bill. This last action was taken for the reason that the Government has an offer of ground for nothing, and an investigation is to be made to ascertain whether it is suitable.

The \$500,000 item for deepening the channel to the New York Navy Yard, so as to float the greatest warships at any tide, was dropped.

The bill provides for a commission to investigate as to the advisability of establishing a naval base along the Atlantic coast south of Cape Hatteras, and of establishing an additional navy yard or naval station on the Pacific coast, as well as constructing submarine and naval bases on the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific coast and other possessions of the United States. The Senate amendment providing that the commission which investigates the advisability of establishing naval bases, etc., shall also report on the advisability of establishing additional naval academies, was stricken out.

SENATE ITEMS LOST.

In reaching an agreement the Senate receded on the following important items:

\$200,000 for remodeling the old machine shop at Portsmouth Navy Yard.

\$500,000 for the East River improvement, mentioned.

\$100,000 for extending the wharf at the New Orleans Navy Yard.

\$950,000 for improvements at the Charleston (S.C.) Navy Yard, and \$500,000 for the purchase of ground for a submarine base in the Columbia River.

MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL.

The Marine Corps personnel is sure of an increase under the Naval Appropriation bill, as an increase was voted by both Senate and House, but the exact figures had not been determined by conference committee action at the time we go to press. The enlisted personnel increase as voted by the two Houses was as follows:

	House.	Senate.
Sergeants major.....	17	28
Quartermaster sergeants.....	72	117
First sergeants.....	65	107
Gunnery sergeants.....	65	107
Sergeants.....	300	500
Corporals.....	500	835
Drummers.....	30	50
Trumpeters.....	30	50
Privates.....	2,000	3,235
	3,079	5,029
Present strength.....	9,968	9,968
Total.....	13,047	14,997

The Senate further proposed to authorize the President in emergency to increase the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps to 17,400, the text following:

The President is authorized, when, in his judgment, it becomes necessary to place the country in a complete state of preparedness, to further increase the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps to 17,400; and provided, That the distribution in the various grades shall be in same proportion as that authorized at time when President avails himself of authority herein granted.

By resolution of House and Senate adopted on Aug. 16, a correction was made in one proviso of the personnel legislation agreed to in conference, relating to the board for promotion in command rank, as given on page 1642: Strike out the word *not* in the following: "Provided further, That no captains, commanders, or lieutenant commanders who shall have had *not* less than four years' service in the grade in which he is serving on Nov. 30 of the year of the convening of the board shall be eligible for consideration by the board."

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

A long list of appointments and promotions in the Army were confirmed by the Senate on Aug. 15. These include the nominations in the Medical Corps sent to the Senate Aug. 7 and 8, which appeared in our issue of Aug. 12, page 1616. The other nominations confirmed were the following:

Ruckman and Sibley to be brigadier generals; Major Bethel, J.A., to be lieutenant colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Eastman, Q.M.C., to be colonel; Major Gallagher, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel, and Capt. G. S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, to be major. Also the Coast Artillery nominations sent to the Senate Aug. 2 of lieutenants to be captains and second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, appearing in our issue of Aug. 5, page 1584.

Other confirmations follow:

Cavalry Arm.

To be colonels from July 1, 1916: Rice, Thayer, Walcott, jr., Traub, Carter, Barnum, Wright, Hay, Elliott, Jenkins, Lochridge, McClure, Rivers and Evans.

To be colonels from July 1, 1916: Donaldson and Beach. To be lieutenant colonels from July 1, 1916: McNamee, Harrison, Rhodes, Langhorne, Young, Marshall, Ryan, Caldwell, Hornbrook, Clark, Jones, Rowell and Fleming.

To be captains from July 1, 1916: First Lieuts. Pillow, Hayden, Prunty, Sterling, Naylor, Riggs, Müller, Pearson, Burnett, Gregory, Smith, Baird, Cooley, Meade, Haskell, Meyer, Keller, Kent, Enos, Pike, Martin, Mears, Graham, Collins, Hunsaker, Norton, Ely, Mayo, Lynch, Warren Read, jr., Barnard, Butler, Linker, Coffey, Cooke, Donnelly, Cox, Fisher, Hathaway, Kuznick, Coppock, Hennessey, Joyce, Tatum, Fisher, Grunert, Pope, Place, Cunningham, Maize, Parker, Howard, Bristol, Munro, Bernard, Tompkins, Dougherty, Martin, Somerville, Cook, Esty, Holliday, Love, Bell, Neill, Buchanan, Roscoe, Keyes, Winter, Mann, Palmer, Ruggles, Bull, Smalley, Smith, Davis, Overton, Rothwell, McCabe, Henry, Harris, Pegram, Hodges, Foster, Foley, Griffith, Dock-

ery, Mitchell, Zane, Eby, Cowles, Partridge, McCain, Herr, Sheridan, Taulbee, Smith, Miller, Edwards, Barry, Gordon, Johnson, Castleman, Mueller, McLean, Dilworth, Spring, jr., Davis, Telford, Brown, Aleshire, Laurson, Shnyder, Van Natta, Mars, Shannon, Pope, Montgomery, Rodney, Milton, Johnson, Boyd, Winfree, Graham, Nelson, Sherburne, Engel, Addis, King, Hixson, Cooper, Scott, Campbell, Strong, Hunter, Koch, Reynolds, Carter, Pratt, Amory, jr., Edmunds, Hoyt, O'Hara, Holderness, Greene, Brant, Swift, Wilson, Nicholson, Dillman, Kiehl, Scott, Dickey, Talbot, jr., McMullen.

To be first lieutenants from July 1, 1916: Second Lieutenants Mills, Van Deusen, Hunter, McClelland, Tillson, Raborg, Taulbee, Shurtleff Chamberlin, Waterman, Millikin, Heard, Haverkamp, Chipman, Burr, Roberson, Aleshire, Polg, Rhinehardt, Collins, Hartwell, Applington, Surles, Kieffer, Bradford, Gilbreath, Richards, Conard, Lucas, Blunt, Schwenck, O'Neill, Christian Van Horn, Estes, McLaurin, Wall, Hoffman, Hardy, Brett, Brady, Taylor, Grimes, Smith, Wheeler-Nicholson, Cooke, Johnson, Rumsey, Jones, O'Connor, Lohman, Lord, Miller, McConkey, Lutz, Thompson, Murphy, Eastham, Yancey, Herwig, McQuillin, Morton, Crowley, Reinburg, Lang, Coldwell, Youngs, Jones, Littlejohn, Flint, Thomas, Bingham, Spalding, Flynn, Hyatt, Rayner, Walmesley, Lane, Mooney, Harms, Lewis, Kelly, Deuel, Nalle, Henry, Dorman, Prince, Beach, Dick, Boles, Allen, McDonnell, Howe, Wagner, Read, Patterson, Simpson, Richmond, Brown, Falligant, Ostroski, Davison, Brooks, Coulter, Raborg, Modisette, Wheeler, Clark, Ellefson, Thompson, Barnitz, Thurman, Sliney, Spencer, Crittenberger, Johnson, Heard, Gaugler, Cramer, Brown.

To be first lieutenant from July 1, 1916: Second Lieuts. Keyes, Viner, Considine, Canady, Lovell, Nelson, Wash, Carlisle, Crutcher, Barker, Abbe, Coyle, Garr, Drake, Kirby, Duval, Carmody, Myer, jr., Annin, Morrisett, Hospital, Barnes, Hayes, Burwell, Hartz, Hazeltine, Owen, Newman, Butts, Glass, Foster, Clark, Benson, Rees, Woodberry, Wynne, Robertson, Treat, Byron, Jernigan, Downs, McDonald, Ward, Ryan, Hoge, Herr, Thompson, Kenard, Irwin, Mencher, Lyon, Bank, Peabody, Naiden, Pendleton, Ellis, Strong, King, Frank, Halcomb, McGuire, Thompson, Davis, Howell, Miller, Harvey, McGee, Anderson, Boots, Avent, Taylor, Stringfellow, Walton, Cousins, Stevens, Hall, Dwan, Hubbard, Peebles, Boye, Gorman, Cockrell, Spence, Rafferty, Cabell, Sasse, Shipp, Cureton, Prickett, De Will, Crane, Berry, Wales, Tully, Hemphill, Mitchell, Walsh, Maulsby, Andrew, Shugg, Townsend, Kraysenbuhl and Jones.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Ballou to be colonel.

Major George D. Moore to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Preston Brown to be major.

First Lieut. Jacob Shick to be captain.

First Lieut. Reginald H. Kelley to be captain.

To be first lieutenants from July 1, 1916: Second Lieuts. Brundred, Saul, Bayler, Inglis, Kuhn, Street, Herkness, Chambers, Carr, Martin, Balwin, Bennett, Halpine, Wilson, Campbell, Birmingham, McLean, Martin, Parker, Morehouse, Peyton, Grant, Ellis, Miller, Houghton, Rinearson, Yancey, Page, Caperton, Smith, Herman, Newgarden, Miley, Coffin, Goodman, Merrell, Dempsey, Whitson, Lange, Mumma, Blankenship, Weyand, Mangan, McCullough, Abernethy, Russell, Blanks, James.

Field Artillery Arm.

Lieut. Col. William S. McNair to be colonel.

Lieut. Col. William J. Snow to be colonel.

Major Harry G. Bishop to be lieutenant colonel.

Major Willard D. Newbill, Field Art., to be lieutenant colonel.

Major Manas McCloskey to be lieutenant colonel.

To be first lieutenants from July 1, 1916: Reinhardt, Hudnutt, Hibbs, Tarpley, McBride, Maguire, Rutherford, Woodward, King, Jones and Craig.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Johnson Hagood to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. John L. Hughes to be major.

Lieut. Col. Wilmot E. Ellis to be colonel.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels: Knowlton, Wheeler, jr., Callan, Landon, McNeil, Tracy and Kessler. Captains to be majors: Ruggles, Murphy, Newton, Raymond and Pourie.

S.O. 192, Aug. 16, WAR DEPT.

Second Lieut. Whitten J. East, 16th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston for examination for Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

The following officers, Corps of Engineers, relieved present duties and detailed to enter next class, Army Field Engineer School, Fort Leavenworth, beginning Oct. 1, 1916: Major Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Capt. Richard C. Moore, Capt. Clarence S. Ridley, Capt. Jarvis J. Bain, Capt. James A. O'Connor, Capt. Charles L. Hall.

Leave fourteen days, Aug. 25, 1916, to Capt. William T. Merry, 4th Inf.

Second Lieut. William B. Peebles, 10th Cav., to Fort Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

Leave Sept. 1, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill, 8th Cav.

Par. 18, S.O. 186, War D., Aug. 10, 1916, relating to 1st Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, 20th Inf., revoked.

So much of Par. 49, S.O. 183, Aug. 7, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Lewis Brown, jr., 1st Cav., is amended to direct him to proceed to the Presidio of Monterey for temporary duty, and on completion to proceed to Fort Riley, Sept. 25, 1916, Mounted Service School, for second-year course.

Ten days' leave to Capt. William S. Sinclair, 23d Inf.

Par. 48, S.O. 187, Aug. 11, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Paul E. Bowers, M.R.C., is revoked.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Paul L. Bowers, M.R.C., accepted Aug. 17, 1916.

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 184, Aug. 8, 1916, relating to 2d Lieut. George H. Brett, 2d Cav., is revoked.

First Lieut. Richard C. Burleson and 2d Lieut. David E. Cain, 3d Field Art., detailed to enter next first-year class, Mounted Service School, and will proceed to Fort Riley Sept. 25, 1916.

Resignation of Capt. Albert O. Nelson, Inf., Pa. N.G., accepted Aug. 15.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION. SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, Q.M.C., to Llano Grande, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 27, S.D.)

Leave one month, extraordinary circumstances, to 1st Lieut. John Robert Wallace, 3d Field Art., about Aug. 10, 1916. (July 27, S.D.)

Capt. Franklin P. Jackson, Q.M.C., to Llano Grande, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 27, S.D.)

First Lieut. H. M. Greene, M.R.C., Portland, Ore., to Nogales, Ariz., for temporary duty. (July 27, S.D.)

First Lieut. James H. Wilson, M.R.C., to temporary duty at Fort Sam Houston. (July 27, S.D.)

First Lieut. John H. Stutesman, S.C., Camp Fort Bliss, to duty with Field Co. E, Signal Corps, same station. (July 27, S.D.)

Leave one month, exceptional circumstances, about Aug. 10, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Homer R. Oldfield, C.A.C. (July 27, S.D.)

Capt. Louis E. Chappelle, (staff adjutant), 5th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., having reported, to Del Rio, Texas, for duty. (July 28, S.D.)

Lieut. Col. Clarence S. Wadsworth, 12th N.Y., is appointed assistant mustering officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 28, S.D.)

Major William H. Bertsch, Q.M.C., from sick in hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to join his proper station, Eagle Pass, Texas. (July 28, S.D.)

Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, Q.M.C., to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (July 28, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles F. Eddy, Q.M.C., to Llano Grande, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 28, S.D.)

Capt. Harry B. Jordan, O.D., San Antonio, to El Paso, Texas, in connection with establishment of a course of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the machine gun companies of Cavalry and Infantry regiments. (July 28, S.D.)

First Lieut. Harry L. Dale, M.C., at Columbus, N.M., and Capt. John B. Huggins, M.C., from further duty with the 12th Cavalry and to Nogales, Ariz., for temporary duty. (July 28, S.D.)

SMALL-ARMS FIRING MANUAL.

Changes Nos. 13, July 29, 1916, War Department, makes changes in Pars. 172, 183 and 186, Small-Arms Firing Manual,

1913, and adds Par. 228½. The latter relates to holding monthly combat practice.

[C.I.D.R. 15.]

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

CHANGES
No. 15.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1916.

Paragraphs 34 and 42, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, are changed as follows:

34. (Edition approved Aug. 19, 1911, and edition corrected to November, 1913. Changed by C.I.D.R. No. 8, War D., 1914.) Except in movements executed at attention, commanders or leaders of subdivisions repeat orders, commands, or signals whenever such repetition is deemed necessary to insure prompt and correct execution.

Officers, battalion non-commissioned staff officers, platoon leaders, guides, and musicians are equipped with whistles.

The major and his staff will use a whistle of distinctive tone; the captain and company musicians a second and distinctive whistle; the platoon leaders and guides a third distinctive whistle.

[C.I.D.R. No. 15, July 31, 1916.]

[2409852, A.G.O.]

42. (Edition approved Aug. 19, 1911, and edition corrected to November, 1913.) Add the following: "All other whistle signals are prohibited."

[C.I.D.R. No. 15, July 31, 1916.]

[2409852, A.G.O.]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

H. L. SCOTT,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

H. P. McCain,
The Adjutant General.

BULLETIN 22, JULY 29, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the Act of Congress making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes, approved July 6, 1916.

G.O. 4, AUG. 1, 1916, CENTRAL DEPT.

Col. Charles S. Riché, C.E., having reported, is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to duty as department engineer, relieving Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, of that duty.

G.O. 13, JULY 31, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

This order directs an ambulance company to be organized at Schofield Barracks and details an officer of the Medical Corps and enlisted men of the Medical Department for duty and assignment to the ambulance company. First Lieut. Stephen H. Smith is assigned to command. Sergts. 1st Class Albert O. Miller and John H. Strauch are among the men detailed.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer, Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande, Texas, to Nogales, Ariz., and assume command of the Nogales District. (July 20, S.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Leave twenty days to Capt. William H. Raymond, General Staff Corps. (Aug. 10, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, A.G.

Major Albert G. Jenkins, A.G., assistant to department adjutant, is announced as adjutant, 1st Division, relieving Col. Leon S. Roudiez, Inf. (Aug. 8, E.D.)

Major Albert G. Jenkins, A.G., in addition to his other duties, will take charge of the office of the Inspector of Small Arms Factory during the temporary absence of Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., a.d.c., relieving Lieut. Col. Leon S. Roudiez, Inf., of this duty. (Aug. 8, E.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 134, June 8, 1916, and of Par. 19, S.O. 142, June 19, 1916, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M.C., is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Colonel Wood, upon his relief from duty at Boston, Mass., to repair to Washington for consultation and instructions in connection with the contemplated establishment of a manufacturing plant at Jeffersonville, Ind. Upon the completion of this duty Lieutenant Colonel Wood will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of obtaining data in connection with the manufacturing plant operated by the general depot of the Q.M.C. at that place, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Jeffersonville. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Major Mathew E. Saville, Q.M.C., to El Paso, Texas, temporary duty. (July 24, S.D.)

Capt. Sherwood Coleman, Q.M.C., to Brownsville, Texas, for duty in command of all bakers in that district. Captain Coleman will also organize Bakery Companies Nos. 1 and 10. (July 18, S.D.)

Capt. Owen G. Collins, Q.M.C., assigned duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, with station at Fort Sam Houston. (July 18, S.D.)

Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, Q.M.C., to temporary duty as assistant to the department Q.M., Southern Department, retaining station at Fort Riley. (July 19, S.D.)

Capt. Will H. Point, Q.M.C., to temporary duty as assistant to the department Q.M., Southern Department, retaining station at Washington Barracks, D.C. (July 22, S.D.)

Capt. Thomas R. Harker, Q.M.C., in charge of the office of the constructing quartermaster, Schofield Barracks, will turn over his property accountability to Capt. David L. Stone, Q.M.C., and proceed to Honolulu for station and duty. (Aug. 1, H.D.)

Second Lieut. Jerome F. Sears, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Brownsville, Texas, temporary duty. (July 24, S.D.)

Second Lieuts. Dudley M. Brown and Hardie A. Violland, Q.M.C., Harlingen, Texas, and Franklin C. Kearns, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Brownsville, Texas, temporary duty in office of depot Q.M. (July 25, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Alex C. McKelvey, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Laredo, Texas, duty in office of depot Q.M. (July 25, S.D.)

Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern, Q.M.C., will report to examining board at Chicago, Ill., for examination for promotion. (July 17, C.D.)

Capt. William C. Gardenhire, Q.M.C., upon relief from duty at McAllen, Texas, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, and take permanent station for duty as Q.M., relieving Capt. Arthur F. Watts, Q.M.C. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Major E. G. Lawton, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that Corps, Sept. 24. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Capt. Richard C. Marshall, Jr., Q.M.C., upon arrival at El Paso, Texas, on leave, will assume a duty status for the purpose of visiting Fort Bliss, Texas, in connection with the construction of the new pumping plant at that place and for other duties pertaining to the Q.M.C., and upon his departure from El Paso will assume a status of leave. Upon his departure from Nogales, Ariz., Captain Marshall will assume a duty status and proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty pertaining to the Q.M.C., and upon the completion of this duty and departure from Fort Huachuca will resume his leave status. (Aug. 15, War D.)

The following officers will proceed at proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report on Aug. 24, 1916, for duty: First Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, 3d Field Art., 2d Lieut. Carlos Brewer, 4th Field Art., and John E. Hatch, 1st Field Art. (Aug. 16, War D.)

The following Q.M. sergeants, Q.M.C. (appointed Aug. 10, 1916, from the grades and organizations designated), will be assigned to duty as indicated: Frank J. Quinn (from sergeant, Troop D, 4th Cav.), now at Schofield Barracks, H.T., will be assigned to duty by commanding general, Hawaiian Department; George M. Grimes (from regimental Q.M. sergeant, 29th Inf.), now at Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, will be assigned to

duty by the commanding general, U.S. troops, Canal Zone; Juan Soto (from first sergeant, Co. D, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry), now at Henry Barracks, P.R., is assigned to duty at that post; George O. Anderson (from sergeant, Q.M.C.), now at Harlingen, Texas, will be assigned to duty by the commanding general, Southern Department; James Weir (from regimental commissary sergeant, 15th Inf.), now at Tientsin, China, will be assigned to duty by the commanding general, Philippine Department; Louis W. Winterberger (from regimental Q.M. sergeant, 16th Inf.), now at Columbus, N.M., will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty; Charles S. Brobeck (from sergeant, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., will be assigned to duty by C.O., Coast Defenses of San Francisco; Robert L. Miller (from supply sergeant, 2d Engineers), now at Columbus, N.M., will be assigned to duty by the commanding general, Southern Department. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Roy C. Wells, Q.M.C. (appointed Aug. 4, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Presidio of Monterey, Cal., is given permanent station at that post. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Par. 2, S.O. 181, War D., Aug. 4, 1916, relating to Sergts. 1st Class Charles Rund, Jr., and Edward J. Carroll, Q.M.C., revoked. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Birnie L. Branson, Q.M.C. (appointed Aug. 11, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Governors Island, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. for duty. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edward J. Carroll, Q.M.C., Columbus, N.M., to Empire, Canal Zone, for duty as clerk. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John F. Thompson, Q.M.C. (appointed Aug. 10, 1916, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Myer, Va., is assigned to duty at that post, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Kurt Franke, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Le Roy H. Palmer, Q.M.C. Sergeant Palmer will be sent to San Francisco for duty on an Army transport. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frank L. Bowmaster, Q.M.C., placed upon the retired list at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and to home. (Aug. 16, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major Charles E. Marrow, M.C., Fort Huachuca, to El Paso, Texas, temporary duty. (July 18, S.D.)

Major Paul S. Halloran, M.C., Fort Sill, Okla., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 19, S.D.)

Major M. A. W. Shockley, M.C., to temporary duty as general sanitary inspector in this department for purpose of inspecting camps of troops recently mustered into service of United States. (July 22, S.D.)

Major Paul S. Halloran, M.C., will report to department surgeon, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty in his office. (July 23, S.D.)

Major James M. Phalen, M.C., is assigned to temporary duty as general sanitary inspector in Southern Department for purpose of inspecting camps of state troops recently mustered into service of United States. (July 23, S.D.)

Major Jere B. Clayton, M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will report to department surgeon for temporary duty in his office. (July 25, S.D.)

Major M. A. Shockley and Capt. George P. Peed, M.C., from present temporary duty and return to proper station. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Capt. Mahlon Ashford, M.C., from temporary duty in Southern Department and from station at Fort Washington, Md., to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Major Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C., is detailed a member of Army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Col. William D. Crosby, M.C., relieved. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Capt. William S. Shields, M.C., 3d Cav., Fort Brown, Texas, to San Benito, Texas, temporary duty as sanitary inspector. (July 18, S.D.)

Capt. Willard F. Truby, M.C., from temporary duty at Deming, N.M., to El Paso District, temporary duty. (July 18, S.D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty in that department, with station at the post designated after his name: Majors Elmer A. Dean, Fort Crockett, Texas; Henry S. Greenleaf, Fort Brady, Mich., and Robert B. Grubbs, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; Capt. William L. Sheep, Fort Scriven, Cal.; William Denton, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Laeson O. Tarleton, Fort Totten, N.Y.; William T. Cade, Jr., Fort Bayard, N.M.; Shelley U. Marietta, Fort Crook, Neb.; Robert Skelton, Fort Logan, Colo.; Omar H. Quade, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Thomas E. Harwood, Jr., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Michael A. Dailey, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Philip B. Connolly, Fort Du Pont, Del.; Adna G. Wilde, Fort Ward, Wash.; John G. Ingold, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Carl E. Holmberg, Fort Logan, Colo., and Johnson F. Hammond, Fort Ontario, N.Y. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Capt. Thomas E. Scott, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will report by telegraph to commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty with Field Hospital No. 3, now in that department (home station, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.). (Aug. 12, War D.)

Major John A. Murtagh, M.C., from further station at Fort Screven, Ga., to station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 182, War D., Aug. 5, 1916, granting a leave to Major Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C., is revoked. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Capt. Joseph L. Siner, M.C., Fort George Wright, Wash., to temporary duty with 16th Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston. (July 18, S.D.)

Capt. Louis C. Duncan, M.C., Base Hospital, report to C.O., Fort Bliss, for temporary duty with 17th Cavalry, relieving Capt. Eugene G. Northington, M.C., who will proceed to Brownsville, Texas, for temporary duty with 36th Infantry. (July 19, S.D.)

Capt. Wayne H. Crum, M.C., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, to temporary duty at camp hospital, Nogales, Ariz. (July 18, S.D.)

Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, to temporary duty at the camp hospital, Deming, N.M. (July 18, S.D.)

Capt. Thomas C. Austin, M.C., Field Hospital-Co. No. 6, Fort Sam Houston, to Merced, Texas, temporary duty as assistant to the sanitary inspector. (July 20, S.D.)

The following changes of station of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Major Eugene H. Hartnett, Schofield Barracks, to Fort Shafter, relieving Major Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., who will report to Department Hospital for duty; Capt. Lauren S. Eckels, Department Hospital, to Schofield Barracks. (July 31, H.D.)

The following officers of Medical Corps, having reported for temporary duty in Southern Department, are assigned as follows: Capt. George M. Edwards to McAllen, Texas, at camp hospital; Capt. Henry C. Pillsbury to Deming, N.M., at camp hospital; Capt. Alexander Murray to Douglas, Ariz., at camp hospital; Capt. Howard McC. Snyder to Merced, Texas, at camp hospital; Capt. William L. Pyles to Eagle Pass, Texas, at camp hospital; 1st Lieut. Norman T. Kirk to Brownsville, Texas, at camp hospital. (July 26, S.D.)

Leave two months, upon his reporting at San Francisco, to Col. William D. Crosby, M.C. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Major Kent Nelson, M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, temporary duty. (July 24, C.D.)

Capt. George P. Peed, M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, temporary duty. (July 24, C.D.)

The resignation by Capt. Arthur C. Christie, M.C., of his commission is accepted, Oct. 10, 1916. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood, M.C., from duty with 12th Cavalry and report by telegraph to commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to temporary duty. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert L. McEnroe, Med. Dept., to Deming, N.M., for duty at camp hospital. (July 22, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Samuel A. Weir, Med. Dept., to Nogales, Ariz., for temporary duty at camp hospital. (July 22, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur E. Brown, Med. Dept., to Del Rio, camp hospital. (July 25, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ambrose A. Bush, Med. Dept., now at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., is relieved from further duty with Ambulance Co. No. 8, Canal Zone, and is assigned to duty at that hospital. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas Person, Med. Dept., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Hunt, Va., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 11, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Peter D. MacNaughton, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, from further duty at Base Hospital, to Harlingen, Texas, temporary duty with 26th Infantry. (July 18, S.D.)

First Lieut. Andrew V. Stephenson, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, from further duty at Base Hospital to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for temporary duty. (July 18, S.D.)

First Lieut. Albert R. Goodman, M.R.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Governors Island, N.Y., vice Nelson Gape M.C., relieved. (Aug. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, M.R.C., Camp Wilson, San Antonio, Texas, from duty with 4th Infantry, Illinois, to Mercedes, Texas, for temporary duty as assistant to the camp sanitary inspector. (July 23, S.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick C. Huff, M.R.C., will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 25, S.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick C. Huff, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, to Laredo, Texas, for duty at camp hospital. (July 25, S.D.)

First Lieut. Thomas A. Kenyon, M.R.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty at Base Hospital. (July 25, S.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Walthall, M.R.C., of his commission is accepted, Aug. 9, 1916. (Aug. 9, War D.)

So much of Pars. 43 and 44, S.O. 179, Aug. 2, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Willis B. Jones, M.R.C., is revoked. (Aug. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. John F. Denton, M.R.C., to active duty, Aug. 14, at Fort McPherson, Ga. (Aug. 9, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Fred B. Sutherland, M.R.C., of his commission is accepted, Aug. 10, 1916. (Aug. 10, War D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 165, July 17, 1916, War D., as relieves 1st Lieut. Edmund W. Bayley, M.R.C., from active duty, upon the expiration of leave, is revoked. Lieutenant Bayley will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport about Sept. 5, 1916, for Hawaii for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Paul E. Bowers, M.R.C., from duty in the Southern Department to his home by Sept. 1, 1916, and from active duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. George L. Le Fevre, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Davis, Alaska, relieving Capt. Herbert H. Sharpe, M.C., who will proceed to the United States for duty at Fort Caswell, N.C. (Aug. 11, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about Sept. 5, 1916, for Hawaii for duty: First Lieuts. Bernhardt K. Stunberg, William A. Boyd, Philip E. Rossiter, Thomas H. Scott and William E. Kramer. (Aug. 11, War D.)

The following officers of Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport about Oct. 5, 1916, for Hawaii for duty: First Lieuts. John B. Ludy and Joseph V. Klaunder. (Aug. 11, War D.)

The following officers of Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail about Sept. 5, 1916, for Philippines for duty: First Lieuts. Thomas G. Holmes, Mordecai R. Bren, Paul S. Wagner, Miller E. Preston and Howard E. Harman. (Aug. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Everett A. Anderson, M.R.C., Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, temporary duty. (July 24, C.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for assignment to duty in Southern Department: First Lieuts. Abram L. Van Meter, Walter A. Newman, Lee W. Verdery, Walter A. Ostendorf, Harold A. Spilman, Maurice L. Puffer, William J. Fritzsche, Bender Z. Cashman and Henry R. Carstens. (Aug. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. James F. Corbett, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to home, to arrive Sept. 10, 1916, and relieved from active duty. (Aug. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Anton R. Schierv, M.R.C., honorably discharged military service. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Par. 13, S.O. 179, Aug. 2, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Francis O. Vickers, M.R.C., is revoked. (Aug. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. J. Vincent Falisi, M.R.C., from duty at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to his home and from active duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Each of the following dental surgeons will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty in that department: First Lieuts. Edwin P. Tignor, Lester C. Ogg and Charles De W. Dayton. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Each of the following acting dental surgeons will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty in that department: Dale E. Repp, Donald W. Forbes and Samuel Kaufman. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Each of the following dental surgeons will report by telegraph to commanding general, Southern Department, for temporary duty and will join station to which he may be assigned: First Lieuts. Clarence E. Lauderdale, Harold O. Scott, Robert T. Oliver and George H. Casaday. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. William S. Rice will report by telegraph to commanding general, Southern Department, for temporary duty and join station to which assigned. (Aug. 14, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., to Brownsville, Texas, relieving Capt. Lewis H. Watkins, C.E., of the duties now in his charge so far as they relate to railway operations. Captain Watkins will report to Major Cheney as his assistant; in addition will continue as Engineer officer at Brownsville, and will be local supply agent for service of military railways. Major Cheney is especially charged with all matters concerning any proposed railway operations. (July 21, S.D.)

Major Sherwood A. Cheney and Capt. Lewis M. Adams and Ralph T. Ward, C.E., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, the Army Service Schools, not later than Sept. 15, 1916, for duty as instructors. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Major William L. Guthrie, C.E., relieved from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, to proper station, Mobile, Ala. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Capt. William A. Johnson, C.E., to Marfa, Texas, Big Bend District, for duty as district Engineer. (July 19, S.D.)

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, C.E., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, Aug. 10, 1916, under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave two months, after his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Raymond F. Fowler, C.E. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Lindsay C. Herkness, C.E. (Aug. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Albert K. B. Lyman, C.E., from assignment to 3d Regiment of Engineers and from duty in the Hawaiian Department, at such time as may be necessary, and will proceed to United States on next available transport from Honolulu for United States after Nov. 1, 1916, for further orders. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Major Mark Brooke, Capt. Gilbert Van B. Wilkes and 1st Lieut. Beverly C. Dunn, C.E., are relieved from assignment to the 3d Regiment of Engineers and from duty in Philippines at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed on transport to sail from Manila about Oct. 15, 1916, to the United States for further orders. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Capt. Frederick B. Downing, C.E., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 1916. (Aug. 15, War D.)

First Lieuts. Leo J. Dillow and James A. Dorst, C.E., are transferred from the 1st Regiment of Engineers to the 3d Regiment of Engineers, Oct. 5, 1916. They are relieved from duty with the 1st Regiment at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport about Oct. 5, 1916, for the Philippines for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

on what is apparently a successful model of a movable field

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. John J. Piorkoski, Detroit, Mich., from further duty at Fort Worden, Wash., and upon expiration of furlough

to the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 15, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Major Leonard D. Wildman, S.C., to Brownsville, Texas, for duty in connection with the training of National Guard signal troops. (July 25, S.D.)

Capt. Walter S. Grant, S.C., having reported on July 21, 1916, is assigned to command the 1st Provisional Co., Signal Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 24, S.D.)

Capt. George S. Gibbs, S.C., to El Paso, Texas, in connection with the training of National Guard signal troops. (July 25, S.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur R. Christie, aviation officer, Signal Corps, from duty with the 1st Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, to Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur R. Christie, aviation officer, Signal Corps, from duty with the 1st Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, and to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, S.C., from present temporary duty to proper station at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Aug. 15, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Second Lieut. Harry A. Harvey, 1st Cav., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, 1st Cav., to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty, and upon the completion to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the Army Service Schools not later than Sept. 15, 1916. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Capt. William D. Chitty, 1st Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Douglas, Ariz., vice Major James G. Harbord, Cav., relieved. (Aug. 16, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

First Lieut. Innis P. Swift, 2d Cav., will proceed not earlier than Sept. 26, when legally eligible for detached service, to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as an instructor at Mounted Service School. (Aug. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. William V. Carter, 2d Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Bingham School, Asheville, N.C., Oct. 13, 1916. (Aug. 15, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Capt. Gordon N. Kimball, 4th Cav., is transferred to 3d Cavalry, and upon his relief from duty in Western Department will join regiment to which transferred. (Aug. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Williams S. Martin, 4th Cav., upon relief from duty in Western Department, will join 3d Cavalry. (Aug. 14, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Sick leave one month to Major Nathaniel A. McClure, 5th Cav., Base Hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas. (July 21, S.D.)

Second Lieut. John McD. Thompson, 5th Cav., will report to board at Washington for examination for promotion. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Leave one month, upon the expiration of present sick leave, to Major Nathaniel F. McClure, 5th Cav. (Aug. 15, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Capt. Francis W. Glover, 6th Cav., from command of Motor Truck Co. No. 15, and is detailed in charge of all motor truck transportation in the Brownsville District. (July 20, S.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

First Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill, 8th Cav., from duty at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and to join regiment. (Aug. 12, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. DE R. C. CABELL.

Capt. William H. McCormack, 10th Cav., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Norman J. Boots, 10th Cav., will report in person to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. James S. Greene, 10th Cav., from command of Motor Truck Co. No. 18, Fort Sam Houston, to Eagle Pass for duty in charge of motor truck transportation in that district. (July 25, S.D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 180, War D., Aug. 3, 1916, relating to 1st Lieut. John C. Pegram, 10th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 9, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Chaplain Milton O. Beebe, 12th Cav., from further duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and to join regiment. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. Clarence D. Lang, 12th Cav., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 11, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

COL. H. T. ALLEN, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, upon his reaching the border, to Capt. Alexander H. Davidson, 13th Cav., exceptional circumstances. (July 18, S.D.)

Capt. William F. Herringhaw, 13th Cav., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav., will proceed not earlier than Oct. 24, 1916, when legally eligible for detached service to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as an instructor at the Mounted Service School. (Aug. 15, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. C. MACOMB.

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Emil P. Pierson, 14th Cav., Del Rio, Texas. (July 24, S.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. George H. Sands, Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Sick leave two months to Major Frank Tompkins, Cav. (Aug. 8, S.D.)

Capt. John B. Christian, Cav., will join 17th Cavalry for duty until further orders. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Capt. Consuelo A. Seoane, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 6th Cavalry, and upon being relieved from treatment at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will join regiment. (Aug. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Kinzie B. Edmunds, Cav., will join 6th Cavalry for duty until further orders. (Aug. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Olney Place, Cav., will join 7th Cavalry for duty until further orders. (Aug. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Howard C. Tatum, Cav., upon expiration of his present leave, will join 8th Cavalry. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave two months, at once, to 1st Lieut. Howard C. Tatum, Cav., Fort Sam Houston. (July 21, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Fay B. Prickett, Cav., will report to examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. William H. Cureton, Cav., will report to board at Washington for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. William Spence, Cav., will report to board at Washington for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Col. William C. Brown, Cav., now on leave in Washington, will report in person to the Chief, Militia Bureau, for temporary duty in his office. (Aug. 12, War D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. George H. Cameron, Cav., is extended until Aug. 28, 1916. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, Cav. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, Cav. (Aug. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, Cav., now at San Fran-

cisco, will join 3d Cavalry upon expiration of leave. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. John W. Rafferty, Cav., will report to board at Washington, D.C., for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Col. George H. Morgan, Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for assignment to such duty as may be required of him. (Aug. 16, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. G. BERRY.

Under exceptional circumstances leave for one month and twenty-four days, upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., about Aug. 12, 1916, to Major Tiemann N. Horn, 1st Field Art. (July 28, H.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for two months and twenty-three days, upon arrival at San Francisco, about Aug. 12, 1916, is granted Capt. Pelham D. Glassford, 1st Field Art. (July 24, H.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for two months and twenty-three days, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., about Aug. 12, 1916, is granted 2d Lieut. George S. Gay, 1st Field Art. (July 24, H.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

So much of Par. 51, S.O. 183, Aug. 7, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. Charles M. Bunker, 3d Field Art., is revoked. (Aug. 15, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. ———

Sick leave two months to 2d Lieut. Richard C. Scott, 4th Field Art., Fort Sill. (July 19, S.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. ———

Battln. Sergt. Major Lewis C. Coleman, 5th Field Art., Fort Ringgold, to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with 1st Battalion, 5th Field Art. (July 25, S.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Par. 25, S.O. 183, Aug. 7, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Louis R. Dougherty, Field Art., is revoked. (Aug. 10, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. Ralph E. Harring, C.A.C., will proceed to Del Rio, Texas, for duty as staff commissary, 5th Provisional Regiment. (July 24, S.D.)

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 173, War D., July 26, 1916, as relates to Capt. Adeline Gibson, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from duty in Philippine Department, to 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, C.A.C., with permission to travel in China and Japan. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, C.A.C. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Major Mervyn C. Buckley, C.A.C., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert E. M. Goolrick, C.A.C., report to board at Washington, D.C., for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank Drake, C.A.C., report to board at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edward B. Dennis, C.A.C., detailed for general recruiting service at Charlotte, N.C., relieving Capt. Charles T. Smart, Inf., from further duty on recruiting service. Sept. 13. (Aug. 10, War D.)

So much of Par. 37, S.O. 88, April 14, 1916, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. William C. Harrison, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Major Louis R. Burgess, C.A.C., will report at Coast Defenses of San Francisco for duty until about Oct. 1, when he will proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur H. Doig, C.A.C., will report to board at Washington, D.C., for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Leave two months to Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, C.A.C. (Aug. 15, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, C.A.C., extended twenty-three days. (Aug. 16, War D.)

The following master electricians, C.A.C. (appointed Aug. 12, 1916, from electrician sergeants second class, C.A.C.), are assigned to duty in the coast defenses indicated: Joseph J. Fire, Fort Kamehameha, H.T., to Coast Defenses of Oahu; Berthold Vogel, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to Coast Defenses of San Francisco; Charles H. Ainsworth, Fort Hancock, N.J., to Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Master Electrician Thornton A. Lemaster, C.A. School Detachment (appointed Aug. 12, 1916, from electrician sergeant first class, C.A. School Detachment), is assigned to duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Electron. Sergt. 1st Class Owen A. McGarry, C.A.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., is transferred as of his present grade to Coast Artillery School Detachment, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Engr. Paul R. Nelson, C.A.C. (appointed Aug. 12, 1916, from electrician sergeant first class, Coast Artillery School Detachment), assigned to duty at Coast Artillery School. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Engr. George Schmidt, C.A.C. (appointed Aug. 12, 1916, from electrician sergeant second class, C.A.C.), now at Fort Banks, Mass., is assigned to duty in the Coast Defenses of Boston. He will be sent on the transport scheduled to leave Sept. 5, 1916, to Coast Defenses of Oahu for duty. (Aug. 14, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

First Sergt. Owen Place, Co. K, 1st Inf., placed upon retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home for the public service. (Aug. 10, War D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

COL. H. L. ROBERTS, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. Theodore W. Martin, 2d Inf., now sick in Department Hospital, Honolulu, will proceed on first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., where he will report to the commanding officer, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for further treatment. (July 31, H.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Major Isaac Erwin, 3d Inf., will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty and upon completion proceed to Washington for duty at the Army War College about Sept. 15, 1916. (Aug. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles D. Hartman, 3d Inf., assigned to command of Truck Co. No. 27, Eagle Pass, Texas. (July 20, S.D.)

First Lieut. Edward E. McCommon, 3d Inf., from sick in hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to join his proper station, Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty. (July 25, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Melchior McE. Eberts, 3d Inf., to Aviation Section of Signal Corps as student, and to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

Battln. Sergt. Major Louis S. Daman, 4th Inf., Fort Brown, Texas, transferred to 36th Infantry as private, with a view to his appointment as regimental supply sergeant. (July 21, S.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. ———

So much of Par. 70, S.O. 181, War D., Aug. 4, 1916, as relates to Capt. Adolphe H. Huguet, 5th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. Francis H. Forbes, 5th Inf., will report to board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Band Leader Rudolf Barg, 5th Inf., placed upon retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 11, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. BEACOM.

First Lieut. Nicholas W. Campanola, 6th Inf., will report to

board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. Michael F. Davis, 6th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps. (Aug. 11, War D.)

First Sergt. Richard Ebers, Co. F, 6th Inf., placed upon retired list at the station of his company, and will repair to his home. (Aug. 9, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

First Lieut. Jesse C. Drain, 9th Inf., to board at Laredo, Texas, for examination for promotion. (July 25, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Isaac Gill, Jr., 9th Inf., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 11, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Capt. John R. Kelly, 10th Inf., will report to board at Washington for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. George C. Lawrason, 10th Inf., will report to board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to Cavalry. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. Roscoe C. Batson, 10th Inf., will report to board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Col. Samuel W. Miller, 10th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, and upon expiration of his leave will report to commanding general, Southern Department, for duty. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Major La Roy S. Upton, 10th Inf., is transferred to 30th Infantry and will join regiment upon expiration of leave. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., will join 30th Infantry for duty on expiration of his leave. (Aug. 14, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Second Lieut. Adlai H. Gilkeson, 11th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for fitness for detail in the Aviation Section of Signal Corps. (Aug. 10, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 182, Aug. 5, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. Stephen O. Fuqua, 12th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 10, War D.)

First Sergt. William F. Maloney, Co. D, 12th Inf., is placed upon retired list at Nogales, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 14, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Sergt. Ira D. Byers, Co. E, 13th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 10, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Second Lieut. Edwin F. Harding, 14th Inf., to Fort George Wright, Wash., for temporary duty and upon completion to West Point, N.Y., and report Aug. 31 for duty. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Capt. Henry G. Stahl, 14th Inf., from duty at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Jay, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1916, Disciplinary Barracks, for duty, relieving Capt. Kirwin T. Smith, Inf., from duty thereat. (Aug. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Inf., will report to board at Douglas, Ariz., for examination for transfer to Cavalry. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Regimental Supply Sergt. Martin Jansen, 14th Inf., placed on the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 10, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

Second Lieut. Joseph S. Leonard, 15th Inf., to report to board at Camp Stotsenburg for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. Lewis K. Underhill, 15th Inf., to San Francisco for temporary duty, and upon completion to West Point, N.Y., as heretofore ordered. (Aug. 15, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. R. NOYES.

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. J. Warren Weissheimer, 17th Inf. (Aug. 15, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. HASBROUCK.

Capt. Wilson B. Burt, 20th Inf., from duty with Expeditionary Force, Columbus, N.M., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with his organization. (July 26, S.D.)

So much of Par. 51, S.O. 183, Aug. 7, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, 20th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, 20th Inf., report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 10, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. ———

First Sergt. Harry V. Holcombe, Co. B, 21st Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1916, and will repair to his home. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. Lewis C. Davidson, 21st Inf., is attached to Aviation Section of Signal Corps as student and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 12, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. P. TILLSON, JR.

First Lieut. George F. Rozelle, Jr., and James H. Van Horn, 22d Inf., will report to board for examination for promotion. (July 25, S.D.)

First Lieut. James E. Ware, 22d Inf., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. Carl A. Baehr, 22d Inf., from duty at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., and is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. (Aug. 15, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Sick leave one month to Major Vernon A. Caldwell, 23d Inf., Base Hospital, Fort Bliss. (July 21, S.D.)

First Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Allderice, 23d Inf., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 15, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. L. WINN.

Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 24th Inf., will report to board at Laredo, Texas, for examination for transfer to Coast Artillery. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Alexander W. Chilton, 24th Inf., Columbus, N.M. (July 19

Second Lieut. George E. Arnemann, 28th Inf., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 10, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Second Lieut. Henry C. McLean, 29th Inf., to Plattsburg, N.Y., camp of instruction, upon completion of his duties at the camp at Fort Terry, N.Y. (Aug. 8, E.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN A. ROOT.

Major Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf., will proceed at proper time to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty and then proceed to Washington for duty at the Army College about Sept. 15, 1916. (Aug. 12, War D.)

33D INFANTRY.—COL.

Band Leader Eugene M. Graves, 33d Inf. (appointed Aug. 15, 1916), now at Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to the Canal Zone for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

36TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. PARMETER.

Capt. Marvin E. Malloy, 36th Inf., from command of Motor Truck Co. No. 58, and assigned to command of Motor Truck Co. No. 62 at Rio Grande City, Texas. (July 23, S.D.)

Leave one month, upon exceptional circumstances, to Capt. Thomas C. Musgrave, 36th Inf. (July 26, S.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Charles W. Penrose, Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Williams, Inf., is attached to 3d Infantry, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join regiment. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave one month, upon exceptional circumstances, to Major Frederick B. Shaw, Inf., San Benito, Texas. (July 26, S.D.)

Capt. Charles L. Mitchell, Inf., is detailed to enter the next class at the Army School of the Line and will proceed at the proper time to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty at that post, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report not later than Sept. 15, 1916, for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

So much of Par. 51, S.O. 183, Aug. 7, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. Loren C. Grieves, Inf., is amended so as to direct that officer to proceed at the proper time to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty and upon completion proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report in person not later than Sept. 15, 1916, for duty as a student at the Army School of the Line. (Aug. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, Inf., is assigned to the 9th Infantry, and upon relief from present duties will join regiment to which assigned. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 20, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, Inf. (Aug. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Augustine A. Hofmann, Inf., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Par. 46, S.O. 183, Aug. 7, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland, Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, Inf., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. Spencer A. Merrill, Inf., will report to board at Washington for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. Fred B. Inglis, Inf., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Capt. Cromwell Stacey, Inf., having reported July 31, 1916, is assigned to duty in the office of department inspector. (July 29, C.D.)

Capt. Lancelot M. Purcell, Inf., detailed in Q.M. Corps, Aug. 24, 1916, to McAllen, Texas, and report Aug. 20, 1916, temporary duty as camp Q.M., relieving Capt. William C. Gardenhire, Q.M.C. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Capt. Pegram Whitworth, Inf., upon expiration of present leave, will join 12th Infantry. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Capt. Robert C. Davis, Inf. (major, Phil. Scouts), is assigned to 30th Infantry, Aug. 16, and will join regiment. (Aug. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. James E. McDonald, Inf., from duty at Huntington, W. Va., and from further duty on recruiting service, Sept. 2, to join 23d Infantry for duty. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Capt. Oliver F. Snyder, Inf., from duty at the Bingham School, Asheville, N.C., Oct. 12, 1916. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Capt. John J. Burleigh, Inf., to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion to Fort Leavenworth for duty not later than Sept. 15, 1916, at The Army Service Schools. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Kirwin T. Smith, Inf., upon his relief from duty at the Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. (Aug. 15, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Albert Younglof, Phil. Scouts, now on leave at Los Angeles, Cal., will report to C.O., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Capt. James B. Hutchinson, P.S., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Capt. Harry F. Wilson, P.S., retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as an A.Q.M. He will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for station and duty. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Sick leave for four months to Capt. Albert Younglof, P.S. (Aug. 15, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Samuel A. Purviance, retired, at own request is relieved from temporary duty at the Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Capt. John Holtzman, P.S., retired, to active duty at Calixico, Cal. (Aug. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Bates Tucker, retired, from duty at the University of Porto Rico, San Juan, P.R., and is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Marion Institute, Marion, Ala. (Aug. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe, retired, detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (Aug. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank W. Dawson, retired, at his own request relieved duty at Onachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark.; to home. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, retired, with his consent, is assigned to active duty and is detailed as assistant to the officer in charge of militia affairs, Southern Dept. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Major George M. Wells, retired, is assigned to active duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for the purpose of investigating and making recommendations as to the practicability of establishing a general hospital at that post. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, retired, is assigned to active duty as an acting Q.M. at Presidio of Monterey and in charge of School for Bakers and Cooks and Bakery Company No. 3, relieving Major Charles W. Farber, retired, who will proceed to his home. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Major John T. Nace, retired, from duty at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 2, 1916, and upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of California. (Aug. 16, War D.)

TRANSFERS OF OFFICERS.

The following transfers at the request of officers concerned are announced: Second Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn from Field Artillery arm (3d Field Artillery) to Coast Artillery, July 2, 1916, with rank from July 14, 1913; 2d Lieut. Louis A. Craig from Coast Artillery to Field Artillery, July 3, 1916, with rank from July 14, 1913. Lieutenant Kilburn will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for duty; Lieutenant Craig will report to C.O., 2d Battalion, 4th Field Artillery, for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

The following officers of the Q.M. Corps will report to president of examining board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for promotion: Major William C. Gambrell and Major Alexander M. Davis. (July 20, S.D.)

The following officers will report to examining board at

Washington for examination for promotion: Lieut. Col. George B. Duncan, General Staff Corps, and Major Truman O. Murphy, adjutant general. (Aug. 11, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of chaplains are ordered: Chaplain Simon M. Lutz, 13th Cav., to Coast Artillery Corps, with station at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.; Chaplain Walter K. Lloyd, C.A.C., to the 13th Cavalry. Chaplain Lutz and Chaplain Lloyd will each join his proper station. (Aug. 15, War D.)

PACK TRAINS.

The following changes in station of pack trains now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, are announced: Pack Train No. 17 to Brownsville, Texas; Pack Train No. 18 to Mercedes, Texas. (July 19, S.D.)

RECRUIT COMPANIES.

Serpt. Huston W. Nelson, 17th Recruit Co., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 16, War D.)

RELIEVED FROM ASSIGNMENTS.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after his name: Col. George S. Young, 8th Inf., Capt. William E. Bennett, jr., 8th Inf., and Capt. Albert N. McClure, 15th Cav. (Aug. 14, War D.)

RELIEVED FROM DUTY IN HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty in the Hawaiian Department and will proceed on first available transport to United States, reporting for assignment to Southern Department for duty: Lieut. Col. William W. Forsyth, Major Edmund S. Wright and Capt. Julius A. Benjamin, 4th Cav.; Col. Harris L. Roberts, attached to 2d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Carl Reichmann, 25th Inf., and Major Charles E. Taysman, 1st Inf. (Aug. 14, War D.)

RELIEVED FROM DUTY IN PHILIPPINES.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty in Philippine Department and will proceed on first available transport to United States for assignment to Southern Department for duty: Col. William A. Shunk, 15th Cav., Lieut. Col. Grote Hutcheson, 15th Cav., Lieut. Col. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav., Major Arthur Thayer, 9th Cav., Major Samuel G. Jones, 15th Cav., Capt. William G. Sills, 15th Cav., Frank A. Barton, 15th Cav., and Herbert J. Brees, 9th Cav., 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Dickman, 15th Cav., 1st Lieut. George E. Nelson, 8th Cav., Col. Francis J. Kernan, 13th Inf., Major Sidney A. Cloman, 8th Inf., Major Fred W. Sladen, 15th Inf., Capt. Charles B. Clark, 15th Inf., 1st Lieut. William F. Robinson, jr., 15th Inf., Alfred Brandt, 13th Inf., Joseph O. Manborgne, 8th Inf., Benjamin B. McCroskey, 15th Inf., Calvin P. Titus, 15th Inf., and John P. Adams, 8th Inf. (Aug. 14, War D.)

RELIEVED FROM DUTY IN CANAL ZONE.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty in Canal Zone and will proceed to the United States, reporting for duty in Southern Department: Major Jesse McI. Carter, Capt. William R. Taylor, Charles C. Farmer, jr., and James D. Tilford, 12th Cav., and Major Douglas Settle, 10th Inf. (Aug. 14, War D.)

DETAILED TO ARMY STAFF COLLEGE.

So much of Par. 48, S.O. 183, Aug. 7, 1916, War D., as directs the following officers of the Corps of Engineers to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., not later than Sept. 15, 1916, for the purpose of entering the Army Staff College, is amended to direct these officers to report at Fort Leavenworth about Sept. 28, 1916: Major Warren T. Hannum, Capt. De Witt C. Jones, Edmund L. Daley and Lewis H. Watkins. (Aug. 11, War D.)

DETAILED TO MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next first-year class at the Mounted Service School and will report at Fort Riley, Kas., on Sept. 25, 1916: Second Lieuts. Thomas J. J. Christian, 1st Cav., and Robert F. Hyatt, 1st Cav., 1st Lieut. Frank M. Andrews, 2d Cav., 2d Lieut. Desmond O. Nelson, 2d Cav., Capt. Philip Mowry, 3d Cav., 2d Lieuts. William Nalle, 4th Cav., Edwin N. Hardy, 8th Cav., Roger S. B. Hartz, 8th Cav., John A. Robinson, 13th Cav., John P. Lucas, 13th Cav., and Robert S. Donaldson, 17th Cav., 1st Lieuts. Roger S. Parrott, 3d Field Art., Albert T. Bishop, 6th Field Art., Lucien H. Taliaferro, 6th Field Art., and George H. Huddleston, 26th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Samuel H. Houston, 26th Inf. (Aug. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. John T. Kennedy, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlin, 5th Cav., and Veterin. Richard H. Power, 5th Field Art., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as instructors at Mounted Service School. (Aug. 15, War D.)

ORDERS RELATING TO NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

The resignations of the following officers of the National Guard in the Federal service have been accepted by the President: First Lieut. Brick Southworth, 3d Inf., Kentucky N.G., Aug. 9, 1916; Capt. Wentworth Tucker, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y., Aug. 9, 1916; 1st Lieut. John L. Miller, M.C., Pennsylvania N.G., Aug. 10, 1916; Major Edmund D. McCarthy, brigade adjutant, 3d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., Aug. 10, 1916; 1st Lieut. Bascom F. Morris, M.C., Arizona N.G., Aug. 10, 1916; 2d Lieut. A. P. Carr, 3d Inf., Missouri N.G., Aug. 10, 1916; 1st Lieut. Edward P. James, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y., Aug. 10, 1916; 1st Lieut. James B. Cullison, jr., 1st Inf., Oklahoma N.G., Aug. 11, 1916; Capt. Charles R. Smith, 2d Inf., Alabama N.G., Aug. 11, 1916; 1st Lieut. Lucien L. Bass, 1st Cav., Virginia N.G., Aug. 11, 1916; Capt. Hubbard N. Bradley, M.C., Michigan N.G., Aug. 11, 1916; 2d Lieut. Walter H. Lillard, 8th Inf., Massachusetts N.G., Aug. 11, 1916; Capt. John P. Scheuing, 2d Inf., Illinois N.G., Aug. 12, 1916.

Leave one month, upon exceptional circumstances, to Lieut. Col. William H. Perry, 8th Massachusetts Inf., El Paso, Texas. (July 21, S.D.)

First Lieut. Robert M. Moore, 2d Illinois Inf., from Truck Co. No. 48 and assigned to command of Truck Co. No. 17, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 20, S.D.)

First Lieut. James A. Sanders, 3d Illinois Inf., from command of Truck Co. No. 60 and assigned to command of Truck Co. No. 26, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 20, S.D.)

First Lieut. Ralph C. Harper, 1st Illinois Inf., assigned to command of Motor Truck Co. No. 18, at Fort Sam Houston. (July 25, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Barry Kingman, 1st Illinois Inf., is assigned to command of Motor Truck Co. No. 42, at Fort Sam Houston. (July 25, S.D.)

First Lieut. Archie Cates, 3d Texas Inf., from sick in hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to join his proper station. (July 25, S.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph De Rivera, 1st N.Y. Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, having been found physically unfit for service after medical examination, is honorably discharged the service of the United States. (July 26, S.D.)

Capt. J. L. Paul, 5th Nebraska Inf., is assigned to command of Motor Truck Co. No. 25, at Mercedes, Texas. Second Lieut. A. R. Thomas, Utah Field Art., is assigned to command of Motor Truck Co. No. 38, at Nogales, Ariz. (July 20, S.D.)

Capt. Edwin M. Lebaron and 1st Lieut. Sturgis B. Whitwell, 1st Arizona Inf., Naco, Ariz., found physically unfit for service, are honorably discharged the service of the United States. (July 24, S.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Edgar R. Fearn, 71st N.Y. Inf., McAllen, Texas. (July 26, S.D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. William F. Short, 3d Inf., Missouri N.G., is accepted, Aug. 15, 1916. (Aug. 15, War D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. George W. Cline, jr., 1st Inf., Louisiana N.G., is accepted, Aug. 15, 1916. (Aug. 15, War D.)

The following resignations of National Guard officers from the Federal service were accepted from the dates named: Capt. Robert S. Housless, 4th Inf., Texas, Aug. 15; Major Frederic N. Whitley, C.E. N.Y., Aug. 15; 2d Lieut. Spalding Howe, 1st Field Art., Minn., Aug. 15; 2d Lieut. Constantine J. MacGuire, jr., M.C. N.Y., Aug. 15; 2d Lieut. Boyden R. Sparkes, 1st Cav., Ill., Aug. 15; 1st Lieut. George H. Brethauer, 2d Inf., Conn., Aug. 16; 2d Lieut. Paul F. Brumm, 2d Inf., Ga., Aug. 16.

First Lieut. W. W. Spain, 4th Inf., South Dakota N.G.,

is attached for temporary duty with the aviation section of the Signal Corps, and to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 15, War D.)

TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The following first class passengers sailed on the U.S. A.T. Logan from San Francisco Aug. 5, 1916, for Honolulu: Capt. G. R. Clark, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. W. B. Banister, M.C., and wife; Major W. C. Short, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. E. Pitz, C.A.C., wife and three children; 1st Lieut. E. R. Householder, 25th Inf., and wife; Dental Surg. George E. Stallman, U.S.A., wife and two children; 2d Lieut. S. M. Decker, C.A.C., wife and child; 2d Lieut. John Kahle, C.A.C.; Lindley M. Hines, hqrs. clerk, U.S.A., wife and two children; Mrs. Victor S. Houston, wife of lieutenant commander, Navy; Mrs. James Ullo, mother of lieutenant, 1st Inf.; Miss Charlotte Stuchlik, sister-in-law of Lieutenant Bliss, Med. Corps; Mrs. R. L. Stover and daughter, family of lieutenant, Navy; Mrs. F. E. McElowney, wife of engineer, Department of Public Works, Hawaii.

For Manila—Major W. R. Standford, P.S.; Capt. F. B. Hennessy, 3d F.A.; Capt. Daniel I. Sultan, C.E., and wife; 1st Lieut. John C. Henderson, C.A.C., wife and child; 1st Lieut. Matthew Demmer, P.S., and wife; Lieut. Thaddeus A. Thomson, U.S.N.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Partridge, Ord. Dept., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. Max Sebald, P.S.; Paymr. J. D. P. Hodapp, U.S.N., and wife; 1st Lieut. W. M. Chubb, C.E., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. A. L. James, jr., 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. L. A. McLaughlin, C.A.C., wife and child; 2d Lieut. Reuben N. Perley, C.A.C., wife and child; 2d Lieut. A. S. Buyers, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. F. T. Armstrong, C.A.C.; Ensign John S. Farnsworth, U.S.N., and wife; Chief Gunner David P. Henderson, U.S.N., and wife; Lester Maynard, U.S. Consul, China, and wife; H. S. Drumbeller, clerk, Q.M.C.; George N. Rose, clerk, Q.M.C., and wife; Frank L. Haver, stenographer and typewriter, Navy; George A. Stites, clerk, American Legation, Peking, China; Mrs. C. H. Barth, wife of colonel, 27th Inf.; Mrs. E. W. Clark and two children, family of Major E. W. Clark, Q.M.C.; Mrs. F. O. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, P.S.; Mrs. Julius S. Turrill, wife of Captain Turrill, M.C.; Mrs. Neil H. Geisenhoff, wife of Ensign Geisenhoff, Navy; Mrs. Charles Schonborg and child, family of chief boatswain, Navy; Mrs. E. J. Westlake, mother-in-law of Lieut. J. J. O'Hara, 15th Cav.; Mrs. A. A. Charlebois and daughter, wife of clerk, Q.M.C.; Mrs. W. M. Murphy and three children, family of master, mine planter San Pedro; Mrs. J. A. McKinnon and child, family of inspector, Q.M.C.; Lieut. J. D. Cope, Phil. Constabulary; Lieut. N. M. Imboden, Phil. Constabulary.

For Guam—Second Lieut. Ethelbert Talbot, wife and infant, Marine Corps; Marie L. Anton, Navy Nurse Corps; Sub-Insp. Benjamin F. Jones, U.S.N., wife and two children.

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Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1917.

Transports	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Logan	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13
Sherman	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12
Thomas	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13
Logan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 4	12
Sheridan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2	13
Thomas	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	12
Logan	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	March 4	11
Sherman	March 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	April 2	13
Thomas	April 5	April 13	April 27	May 3	12
Logan	May 5	May 13	May 27	June 2	13
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 27	July 3	12

Incoming Schedule to July 15, 1917.

Transports	Leave Manila about	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	23
Logan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 13	22
Sherman	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 3	Nov. 13	23
Thomas	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 3	Dec. 13	23
Logan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 3	Jan. 13	24
Sheridan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 3	Feb. 13	21
Thomas	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 3	Mar. 13	22
Logan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	April 3	April 13	23
Sherman	April 15	April 20	May 3	May 13	24
Thomas	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 13	23
Logan	June 15	June 20	July 3	July 13	22
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 3	Aug. 13	24

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left Manila, P.I., July 2 for Newport News, Va.; left Honolulu Aug. 4.

CROOK—At Anchorage, Alaska.

DIX—Left Manila, P.I., July 17 for Seattle, Wash.; arrived at Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 10.

KILPATRICK—At New York.

LOGAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 15.

LISCUM—At Manila.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SHERIDAN—Left Manila, P.I., Aug. 15 for San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila, P.I.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 106th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I., 2d Lieut. S. W. Stanley, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I., 2d Lieut. J. H. Johnson, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding. Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Constitution, N.H.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 13th Co., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

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ton, D.C.We are preparing an index to Volume LIII., which
will be completed with the issue of Aug. 26, 1916, the
two thousand seven hundred and sixty-sixth number of
the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The first number was
issued Aug. 29, 1863. This index with title page will be
sent without charge by mail, postpaid, to all applying
for same.At last it is believed a satisfactory slicker and poncho
has been procured for the Army. It is made of what is
known as aeroplane cloth. This is made perfectly water-
proof by saturating cloth with rubber. The average
slicker made from aeroplane cloth will weigh two and
a half pounds and is more durable than the old oilskin
slickers made in Civil War days. For a year this new
cloth has been submitted to weather test by the Quarter-
master Corps. At the end of the year it showed very
little effect of constant exposure and is perfectly water-
proof. It is believed that the new cloth will stand up
under the test of tropical as well as temperate zone
weather. A thousand of the new slickers have been
purchased by the Quartermaster Corps and will be sent
to the new Cavalry regiments on the border.The old cotton flannel undershirts issued to the
Army for years are now things of the past. A knit
garment of the same make as the undershirt will be
substituted for the cotton flannel drawers. It has been
one of the mysteries of the Service why the War Depart-
ment has clung to them. They have been discarded in
civil life years ago and it has been necessary to keep
sixteen sizes in stock, while, according to the Quarter-
master Corps, eight sizes are sufficient of the knit ones.**JACOB REED'S SONS**1424-1426 Chestnut Street
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CLEVELAND, O. CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$7,000,000.00
ASSETS OVER FIFTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARSNot only is the change a matter of economy, but it is
productive of comfort.The Secretary of the Navy has decided to make the
result of the annual gunnery practice a part of the
official record of the commanders of the ships. As the
result in the gunnery practice will be taken into con-
sideration in selecting out officers for promotion the im-
portance of the exercises of the fleet will be greatly
increased. The steaming and engineering test will also
be included in the records of officers.The fact that practically all the commissary supplies
and ammunition required by American troops south of
the Rio Grande are being transported in motor trucks,
says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society, and
that an automobile train of 18,000 cars was employed
to rush reinforcements and munitions to Verdun during
the first hours of the German drive against the great
French fortress, suggest a modification of one of the
axioms of the great phrase-maker and military genius,
Napoleon. The modern army marches on rubber instead
of on its stomach.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.On pages 1640-1644 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
we print the text of the Naval Appropriation bill as
agreed upon by the conferees and accepted by the House,
which branch accepted the Senate's building program by
a vote of 283 to 51. Composition of remaining differ-
ences in the bill by the conferees and acceptance by the
Senate are noted in a separate article. The bill in its most
essential feature, that of the amount appropriated for
new ships and the program of the number and character
of ships to be built, is one of which the people of the
United States may well be proud, as may the officers
and men of the U.S. Navy. In its personnel features
the bill settles, for a time at least, the matter of pro-
motion by selection of all officers above the grade of
lieutenant commander; and although the question of the
possible influence of politics in such selection has been
raised, it will be well to await the results of the new
method before condemning it on this ground. The
increase of the number of men to man our ships is
another satisfactory feature of the bill.It is chiefly due to the fact that the members of Con-
gress have listened to the wishes of the people that
our admirable National Defense Act and this splendid
Naval Appropriation bill have been passed during the
present session. Above all else, they must show to the
people of our country that they can have their way with
Congress if they will but unite on what they desire
from that body. United action on the part of the people
can secure the rectification of any errors or short-
comings that have crept into these bills, and which will
be developed by the time the next Congress meets.
Without doubt the various patriotic movements to
stimulate action in favor of preparedness have had their
influence upon Congress.It is generally agreed that the provision of the Naval
bill increasing the age of retirement from sixty-two years
to sixty-four years will not add to the efficiency of the
Navy. There has been a general demand for younger
flag officers, but this is a step in the opposite direction.
The net results will be that officers will be in the grade
of rear admiral between the ages of fifty-six years and
sixty-four years. Incidentally a "hump" will be created
in the grade of captain. It is estimated that twenty-two
captains who are not selected out will be retired in 1920.
Such a condition cannot contribute to the efficiency of
the Navy, as a stagnation of promotion at the top of the
list will not be beneficial. Just why Congress should
increase the age for retirement it is difficult to deter-
mine. All the admirals who appeared before the com-
mittee advised against it, although they would be per-
sonally benefited by remaining on the active list two
years longer.Objections have also been raised to the feature of the
bill which requires that the President shall approve the
report of the selecting out board. This, it is charged,
places the matter virtually in the hands of the President,
as he can send back the report to the board until certain
officers have been selected for promotion. So long as
the President has anything to do with the selecting out
process it is claimed that politics cannot be entirely
eliminated from it. The President, it is argued, will
be unconsciously subjected to political influence. It is
difficult to see, however, how the constitutional prerogative
of the President as Commander-in-Chief can be
ignored. The objection seems to be rather far fetched,
in view of the fact that every officer who enters the
Navy receives his original appointment from a politician.
It is impossible by any plan of appointment to avoid
the suggestion of personal or political influence operating
to disturb the balance of evenhanded justice.It is not believed that plans for the new battle
cruisers, provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill,
will be completed much before the last of October. The
production of a thirty-five-knot ship is one of the most
difficult tasks that has been set before the steam en-
gineers of the Navy and one that will require consider-
able time to work out in connection with the other
bureaus. It will be next to impossible to build a
thirty-five-knot coal burner. Such a ship would consume
from 150 to 200 tons per hour, to make the required
speed. It is doubted whether this amount of coal could
be handled on board such a warship. With the ship's
entire company working, not more than 150 to 200 tons
of coal can be taken on board in an hour. With liquid
fuel the problem is simplified. It also requires less
space for fuel and machinery. Even with oil fuel it is
doubtful whether thirty-five knots can be obtained in
much less than a 900-foot ship.The critics of the battle cruisers and the 16-inch gun
have not been silenced by the action of Congress in
ordering battle cruisers and the action of the Navy De-
partment with reference to the 16-inch gun. These gentle-

men insist that the verdict of the Jutland naval battle is against battle cruisers and predict that the Government will go back to the 14-inch guns after the professional results of the present war are known. On the contrary, the professional papers of England are most enthusiastic over the part played by their battle cruisers off Jutland, as are the officers of the British navy who have given testimony as to their experiences and observations in that battle.

MOBILIZATION OF NATIONAL GUARD.

The real deficiency in the mobilization of the National Guard is in personnel, and not in matériel. This is not said in condemnation of the National Guardsmen on the border, but to call attention to the deficiency in the system. When the inducements to enter the National Guard are taken into consideration, less success has been met with in filling up the National Guard for Mexican service than in recruiting for the Regular Army.

If the National Guard had had the proper training at the mobilization camps there would have been sufficient matériel and supplies of every character ready to equip twelve full Militia divisions by the time they were ready to move to the border. The shoe factories could have manufactured a new supply for the entire force while it was being mustered into service and trained at the mobilization camps. Not fifteen per cent. of the National Guard now on the border was ready for service in Mexico when it arrived there. The National Guard were rushed to the border under orders from the War Department, many of the organizations being deficient in men and supplies. This was done in the face of what appeared to be a grave emergency—when men were needed at the border quickly.

A large proportion of the 125,000 National Guardsmen now on the border are recruits with little more training than they have received since they have been mustered into the Guard for duty on the border. In most cases before the National Guardsmen were received into the service of the Federal Government they were subjected to a physical examination, which further reduced the original personnel of the state troops. Of the 10,000 offered by the state of Ohio, according to unofficial reports, there were 2,600 rejections. In the 2d Florida Infantry 600 out of over 1,100 men were discharged before the regiment was accepted by the Federal Government.

Only one regiment, the 2d Washington Infantry, was sent to the border at war strength. Although the call for the Militia was issued June 18, two months ago, not over fifty per cent. of the National Guard organization are now at the minimum peace strength. Many organizations were below the required peace strength, and despite the heroic efforts of the recruiting officers they have not yet been filled up to the minimum.

Not only is there a deficiency in the strength of the company organizations, but there is not a completed division of National Guardsmen in the Service. None of the National Guard divisions has the required aero squadron on the border despite the nation-wide movement in favor of aeronautics. The New York division has an aero squadron in process of organization, at Mineola, Long Island. One company of the squadron has been mustered into Federal service, but the other has not yet qualified.

The original plans were for the formation of twelve divisions of Militia. When the call was issued there were twelve paper divisions and plenty of general officers of the National Guard to command them. Now General Funston is making an effort to keep ten skeleton divisions together on the border. There is a shortage of Field Artillery, Cavalry and auxiliary troops in all of the divisions with the exception of New York. Even New York, as has been stated, has no aero squadron in service and has no division wagon train on the border.

The entire mobilization is only another demonstration of the unfitness of the present National Guard system for war purposes. Nothing but universal military training will ever give the country an adequate force of trained citizen soldiers. We have had now the most successful mobilization of state troops that has ever taken place in the country. Even if it should prove a success in providing a border patrol, the mobilization would be no assurance that the country could produce an adequate force to defend itself against a first class Power. The mobilization, when the official reports are in, will be another argument for universal military training.

OUR TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

The withdrawal of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's command from Mexico may be ordered. It is reported that steps have already been taken to return the punitive expedition to the border. This action may be taken even before the joint commission which has been agreed to by the State Department and the de facto government of Mexico has been assembled. In some quarters it is believed that this commission will never be called together. With all of the American troops off of Mexican soil it is difficult to see what would be the purpose of appointing such a commission, as no differences exist between the de facto government and the State Department other than the presence of General Pershing in Mexico. It was reported that Major Gen. Frederick Funston has approved a plan for the withdrawal of the troops. For some time there has been no effort to capture Villa, and, in fact, the only movement of the American troops has been toward the border. They have been

gradually withdrawn from one point to another until they could now be gotten out of Mexico in about twenty-four hours. General Pershing's command is located in a position where it requires quite a force to protect his lines of communication. With the rainy season it would be almost impossible to keep his troops in good health. The health reports from the border show that the death rate is greater in the Regular Army than the National Guard. It is reported that most of the sickness is in General Pershing's command, and it is feared that it may increase unless the troops are brought back to the border. It is evident that unless the Administration proposes to assume a more aggressive attitude toward the de facto government and send more troops into Mexico it is useless to keep General Pershing's command in its present exposed condition. From private advices of a reliable character it is learned that General Funston in polite and official language has made this plain to the authorities at Washington. At present the American troops are not assisting Carranza in his war upon Villa, and the most friendly act that the Administration could do for the de facto government would be to withdraw General Pershing's forces. Whether if General Pershing's force is brought across the border this will result in an early relief of the National Guard from border service is not stated. This possibility may account for the determination not to order the rest of the National Guard to the border at present.

The real war will ensue when the Regular Army is relieved from service on the border. The posts and barracks now in use will not be large enough for the Army, increased by the increments authorized by the Defense Act. It will be necessary to reopen some of the old posts and, in fact, unless the existing posts are enlarged, not only all those that are now in possession of the War Department, but Fort Brown, Texas, which has been turned over to the Interior Department, must be taken back by the War Department. It is understood that the Secretary of the Interior has already indicated that he would turn Fort Brown reservation over to the Department if it is needed for the Army. The old posts that will be reopened include Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Fort Du Chesne, Utah; Fort McIntosh, Texas; Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Fort W. H. Harrison, Mont.; Fort Apache, Ariz.; Boise Barracks, Idaho; Forts Clark and Eagle Pass, Texas; Walla Walla Barracks, Wash.; Fort Wingate, N.M., and Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. The reopening of these old posts will meet with serious opposition both in the War Department and in Congress. For years the advocates of an efficient and well organized Army have been protesting against the distribution of the Army in small posts, and the reopening of these old posts will be regarded as a return to the old system. Most of the small posts in the interior were located when the Army was used to suppress Indian insurrection. Their maintenance has greatly increased the expenses of the Army and prevented its organization into tactical units. The problem may be solved by the passage of a universal military training bill. In the event of the enactment of any law of this character the work required of it may determine largely where the Regular Army is to be stationed. It is apparent that the Regular Army would be a training force for citizen soldiers and must be stationed at mobilization points. Where the old barracks and posts are convenient to centers of population they can be used not only for Army posts, but for the mobilization of citizen soldiers for training.

Under appropriations carried by the last Army bill the Watervliet Arsenal is being fitted out to build the new 16-inch Army guns. No shop in this country, and it is doubtful if any shop in the world, is equipped to build the new gun, as it will be the most powerful that has ever been planned. The first gun of this type will be placed in the new fortifications at Cape Henry. Later some of them will be installed in the Panama fortifications. The projectile of the new gun will weigh about 2,400 pounds, or the same as the projectiles of the 16-inch gun which was built at Watervliet some years ago under the direction of the late Gen. Joseph P. Farley, U.S.A., and is to be placed in the Panama fortifications. The new gun is to be a 50-caliber gun and the longest coast defense gun in the world. The range will depend largely upon the mounting of the gun. It can easily have a range of 50,000 yards, or thirty miles, but this is theoretical, as such a gun would not be given in actual practice the elevation required. The trajectory at such a distance would carry the projectile well over Mont Blanc. It is stated that the range will be limited by the distance at which the fire of the gun can be controlled. By the use of dirigible balloons, aeroplanes and high towers the new guns will be able to sweep the sea off Cape Henry for miles.

Very perplexing questions have arisen in making promotions in the Corps of Engineers under the first increment of the Defense Act. Second Lieuts. George Mayo, Paul T. Bock, Charles O. Boynton, Arthur F. von Deesten and Edward N. Whitney are probational lieutenants under a provision of the River and Harbor Act passed a few years ago, which provided for the increase in the strength of the corps. Under that act they must serve a year as probational lieutenants before they are eligible for promotion, and the second lieutenants that are appointed after they have qualified as probational lieutenants cannot be promoted until the probational lieutenants receive permanent commissions. But the

National Defense Act provides that all officers who are not graduates of West Point shall hold provisional commissions for two years before they are regularly appointed to the Army. Now the question has been raised as to whether the probational second lieutenants of the Engineer Corps by the Defense Act are changed to the status of provisional lieutenants. If they are not, twenty-four second lieutenants who have been appointed to the corps under the Defense Act cannot be advanced to the vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant until after the probational lieutenants have served out their year under the act for the increase for the Corps of Engineers. It will be eight or nine months before the block in the grade of second lieutenant can be removed if these five officers are classified as probational instead of provisional lieutenants. The question has been submitted to the Judge Advocate General for an opinion.

The agreement between the House and Senate conferees on the bill giving a greater measure of self-government to the Philippine Islands was approved by the Senate on Aug. 16 by a vote of 37 to 22. The amendment of Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, providing for the independence of the Philippines after two and within four years has been eliminated from the measure, but the preamble recites that it is and always has been the intention of the United States to grant independence when a stable government has been established. In lieu of the present Philippine commission, which is abolished by the bill, it is provided that the Filipinos shall elect a Senate, the first election to take place in September. With the election of the Senate the electorate is to be increased by about 600,000. About 200,000 Filipinos vote now, and the new law will grant voting rights to about 800,000 in all. The office of Governor General is retained, and there is to be a Vice Governor, an American, whose duties are to be fixed by the Governor General. The functions of the Legislature are limited so as to provide that the coinage, currency and immigration laws shall not be made without the approval of the President of the United States. All Americans residing in the islands who desire to exercise the voting privilege must become citizens of the Philippine Islands.

It has been announced that applications for appointment as second lieutenant in the Regular Army which were received after Aug. 15 will not be considered for the examination scheduled for Aug. 21. After Aug. 15 it will be impossible to designate the men for examination and forward the papers to the examining board by Aug. 21. Applications received after Aug. 15 will be held for another examination, which will probably take place next January. Approximately 900 candidates have been designated to take the examination in August. Even if all candidates pass the examination there will remain about 600 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant to be filled in January. Some of the successful candidates will pass automatically to the grade of first lieutenant. It has not been decided whether a second examination will be required for the successful candidates before they are promoted to the vacancies that exist in the grade of first lieutenant.

Under the volunteer system, Canada is laying the foundation in the European war for a more extravagant pension roll than that which resulted from the Civil War in the United States. To stimulate enlistments Canada has already enacted pension laws with higher rate than those of the United States. For total disability the following is the scale of pensions to be paid yearly to the Canadian forces. Rank and file \$450; squad, battery or company sergeants major, quartermaster sergeants, color sergeants and staff sergeants, \$510; regimental sergeants major, master gunners and regimental quartermaster sergeants, \$620; warrant officers, \$650. Lieutenants, \$720; captains, \$1,000; majors, \$1,260; lieutenant colonels, \$1,560; colonels, \$1,890; brigadier generals, \$2,700. In rating pensioners under this schedule six classes are created. Total disability consists of loss of both eyes, loss of both hands, or all the fingers and thumbs. Incurable diseases, insanity or heart trouble are rated as total disabilities. Those up to and including the rank of lieutenant who are disabled are entitled to special allowances of six dollars a month for each child. The widows of soldiers are entitled to fifty per cent. of the rate for total disability.

The East River improvement, which will provide a 35-foot channel from deep water in New York Harbor to the New York Navy Yard, is now assured by the passage of the River and Harbor bill (H.R. 12193). The measure appropriates \$200,000 for the purpose, with the proviso "that the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for such materials and work as may be necessary to prosecute the said project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate \$500,000, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated."

The Folkething, or lower house of the Danish Parliament, at Copenhagen voted on Aug. 14 in favor of selling the Danish West Indies to the United States if a plebiscite favored the sale. The vote was 62 to 44, the question of ratification of the treaty itself, providing for the sale of the islands, being decided by another vote with the same numerical result.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 15947, appears on pages 1640-44; later action on the bill on pages 1648-49.

The Senate on Aug. 10 passed H.J. Res. 247, "Extending provisions of act approved June 16, 1898." The resolution proposed to extend protection to the homesteaders on public lands who are on duty with regular military or naval organizations of the United States or the Militia of the several states during the present crisis. A peculiar condition exists to-day with reference to those homesteaders. There are provisions of law that would protect them in case of military or naval service during a war, but while the military and naval forces have been called for border duty a state of war does not exist. If the present situation should continue for over six months from the time the homesteaders responded to the call to duty and no provision of law be made for their protection, the claims of those who are not able to leave members of their immediate families residing thereon would be subject to successful contest on the charge of abandonment. The resolution follows: "Resolved, etc., That the provisions of the act approved June 16, 1898, chapter 458 (30 Stats., 473), shall be applicable in all cases of military service rendered in connection with operations in Mexico, or along the borders thereof, or in mobilization camps elsewhere, whether such service be in the military or naval organizations of the United States or the National Guard of the several states now or hereafter in the service of the United States."

The Senate Committee on the Library recommends passage of the bill, H.R. 5, passed by the House, appropriating \$35,000 for a memorial to John Ericsson, and adopts the House report on the measure.

Favorable report has been made in the Senate on H.R. 14822, to prevent and punish desecration, mutilation or improper use within the District of Columbia of the flag of the United States of America.

The Senate Military Committee favorably reports the bill, S. 2461, to reinstate Dr. B. R. Huntington in Army Medical Corps. He must pass examinations required for appointment as first lieutenant in corps and in computing service for promotion is to have credit for full term of prior service as first lieutenant, M.C. The bill originally provided for his appointment as captain.

Favorable report has been made in the Senate on S. 3180, to authorize the appointment of Clarence C. Kress to grade of captain, U.S. Army Medical Corps. The report says: "Dr. Kress is now a passed assistant surgeon, U.S.N. Chronic and incurable seasickness has unfitted him for this service, and he must either be transferred to land service in the Army or resign. From 1906 to 1908 Dr. Kress was a contract surgeon in the Army, and under Act of April 23, 1908, became without examination a first lieutenant in Medical Reserve Corps. In 1908 and 1909 he took examination for Medical Corps and failed in each instance. Under the law he could take no further examination. Since that time Dr. Kress took these examinations, to use his own language, 'under extremely unfavorable circumstances in the field with troops and where books for review were not available.' During his service of five years in the Navy Dr. Kress has taken a course in the Naval Medical School and has passed with credit entrance and promotion examinations in attaining his present grade. The bill transfers Dr. Kress from present grade in Navy to a similar grade in Army without dealing unjustly with members of Army Medical Corps. The committee believes this course preferable to loss of Dr. Kress's service to the Government altogether. He has had a service of nearly four years in Medical Reserve Corps of Army, including active operations in Philippines. His four years' service in Medical Corps of Navy has been described."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. J. Res. 164, Mr. Penrose.—Resolved, etc., That the President be authorized to grant leave of absence, with pay, to all civil employees of U.S. of America, who, being members of National Guard or Naval Militia of any state or territory, or of District of Columbia, by reason thereof, shall have been or shall hereafter be summoned and received into military or naval service of U.S. during continuation of such service and until his discharge therefrom.

S. Res. 250, Mr. Brandegee.—Directing the Secretary of the Navy, if not incompatible with public interest, to send to Senate a statement of number of shots fired and number of hits made by Atlantic Battleship Fleet in division practice and battle practice in 1916, as they appeared on screen target as allowed by umpire at time.

S. 6811, Mr. Culberson.—To authorize seizure, detention and condemnation of arms and munitions of war in course of exportation or designed to be exported or used in violation of laws of U.S., together with vessels or vehicles in which same are contained.

S. 6815, Mr. Culberson.—To prevent and punish conspiracy to injure or destroy property situated within and belonging to a foreign government with which U.S. are at peace, or of any subdivision or municipality thereof.

S. 6817, Mr. Culberson.—To restrict aliens, other than diplomatic or consular officers or attachés, from acting in U.S. as agent of a foreign government without prior notification to and consent of Government of U.S.

S. 6818, Mr. Culberson.—To authorize the President to employ the land and naval forces of the U.S. to enforce compliance with its obligations relating to neutrality.

S. 6850, Mr. Sheppard.—Authorizing transfer of certain retired Army officers to the active list. That hereafter the President is authorized, within one year of approval of this act, by and with advice and consent of Senate, to transfer to active list of Army any officer under fifty years of age who may have been transferred heretofore from active to retired list of Army under act to provide for recognizing service of certain officers of Army, Navy and Public Health Service for their services in connection with construction of Panama Canal, approved March 4, 1915: Provided, That such officer shall be transferred to rank and place on active list which he would have had if he had not been retired, shall be carried as additional number in grade to which he may be transferred or at any time thereafter promoted, and shall be promoted on same date as officer next above him in rank, and shall be commissioned in arm or department of Army from which he was retired: Provided further, That such officer shall stand a satisfactory medical examination, and when promoted shall stand medical and professional examinations provided for by law.

S. 6853, Mr. Wadsworth (by request).—To state the rights of nations and to lay the foundations for the establishment

of a Court of Nations, a Congress of Nations, and an International Army and Navy, and for other purposes.

H.R. 17183, Mr. Caraway.—That hereafter there shall not be enlisted or re-enlisted in the military service of the U.S., either in the Army or Navy, any person of the negro or colored race. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

H.R. 17368, Mr. Flood.—To regulate and restrain the conduct and movements of interned soldiers and sailors of belligerent nations, and for other purposes.

H.R. 17415, Mr. Spackman.—To authorize the President to appoint Clarence H. Knight a captain in the line of the Army.

H. Res. 350, Mr. Caldwell.—Appropriates \$10,000 and authorizes the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, during recess of present Congress, to visit any Army posts or camps within the borders of U.S. and to hold hearings, take testimony and make such observations as to conditions.

MILITIA ORDERED TO BORDER HALTED.

The President on Aug. 12 ordered to the border some 25,000 National Guardsmen who have been held in mobilization camps while endeavor was made to recruit their organizations up to the maximum and to get them properly equipped. Announcement was made at the War Department on Aug. 15 that the sending of the additional 25,000 Militiamen to the border would be held in abeyance pending settlement of the railroad strike controversy. The order, it was stated, was issued upon telegraphic recommendation of Major Gen. Frederick Funston. Acting Secretary of War William M. Ingraham issued instructions to department commanders to suspend, until further notice, the order directing them to send to the border Militia units now in state mobilization camps.

The following telegraphic instructions were sent to department commanders in the United States on Aug. 12:

"Commanding General, Eastern Department, has been directed to send Kentucky troops to border as soon after they are equipped as transportation can be obtained and to see that special attention is given to getting Vermont troops to border as soon as possible. Commanding General, Central Department, has been directed to send Ohio troops to border as soon after they are equipped as transportation can be obtained. All department commanders have been directed to send all other National Guard troops in their respective departments to border as soon after they are equipped as transportation can be obtained."

In announcing the suspension of the above order the following telegram from Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department, was made public on Aug. 15:

"In view of the possibility of a general railroad strike I desire to call attention of War Department to difficulties that will follow in maintaining food supply not only of the troops in this department, but of the civil population as well."

"These border states produce but little foodstuffs except cattle. In view of the foregoing I recommend that National Guard organizations which are about to start for border states be retained in their mobilization camps until such time as the question of a general strike shall have been determined."

Acting Secretary of War Ingraham issued a statement making public General Funston's despatch, saying: "In compliance with recommendation of General Funston, contained in the telegram, all troop movements toward the border have been suspended until further orders."

NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS IN SERVICE.

In reply to three questions asked in a recent resolution introduced in the House of Representatives regarding the number of National Guard troops that are in the service of the United States in response to the President's order of June 18, what is their war strength, and if any of the organizations fell short of the minimum prescribed peace strength, Secretary Baker on Aug. 3 issued the following statement:

"The troops of the National Guard and Organized Militia in the service of the United States in compliance with the President's call of June 18 numbered, on July 25, 140,586. The figures available are compiled from various sources and can only be taken as a close approximation. Reports of strength on July 31 have not as yet been received."

"The prescribed war strength for the organizations called into the service of the United States by the same order is 241,851."

"So far as known to this Department no organizations have been accepted into the service of the United States whose strength fell short of the minimum prescribed peace strength, and this requirement has not been waived by the President."

"It is to be remarked in connection with the foregoing that Sec. 7 of the amended Militia law of 1903 prescribes—

that every officer and enlisted man of the Militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed shall be mustered for service without further enlistment, and without further medical examination previous to such muster, except for those states and territories which have not adopted the standard of medical examination prescribed for the Regular Army."

"In consequence of this provision of the law many organizations were mustered into the service of the United States whose personnel were not physically up to the required standard, because many of the states, though adopting the standard for the Regular Army, had not enforced it. As an administrative measure, in order not only to protect the Government, but to obtain men physically fit to undergo service, a physical examination was ordered to be held immediately after the muster in required. As a result of this examination the strength of many organizations fell below the minimum strength which had previously been prescribed by the President pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 3 of the amended Militia law of 1903. In organizations thus reduced in strength immediate steps were instituted to replace the losses by further recruiting."

Lieut. Col. J. Lane Stern, Inspector General of Virginia, believes that in the payment of the National Guard under the National Defense Act the War Department may well consider making the larger part of the amount so appropriated payable for duty performed at camp. "It will be better to pay enlisted men, say, \$2.50 to \$3 a day for a good day's work in camp," he says, "than to pay \$1 a drill per week, covering an hour or so, subject

to the whims, tender heart, liberal interpretation of his orders, or other weak spot in the drill master. At camp a regular routine can be ordered, and under the eyes of all the officers no one can shirk. Men can afford to remain in camp for ten days or more if paid the amount suggested, and ten days of 'bunched' work will result in more complete instruction than forty nights of armory work, scattered through forty weeks, with the absences, excuses, headaches and sore feet that will interfere with a fair performance of the contract."

MR. BAKER EXPLAINS BORDER SERVICE.

Secretary of War Baker has been deluged with letters from parents and dependents of the National Guard troops on the border asking why the men are being kept there. These appeals have come in such number that on Aug. 12 he made public a letter from himself to an inquirer, which he stated fits countless cases. The letter is as follows:

"Referring to your letter of July 16, in which you suggest that in the absence of a state of war the War Department should issue such an order as would permit the return to their civilian occupations of members of the Organized Militia and National Guard now in the service of the Government on the border who desire to return to their business careers, I beg leave to say that the assembling of the Militia upon the Mexican border, pursuant to an order of the President, was done only in the presence of a national emergency, the Regular Army of the United States being inadequate in size to afford the necessary protection to the lives of men, women and children, citizens of the United States, in that disturbed situation."

"A call to arms upon any body of men in the country except the Regular Army, who make a profession of the military life, would inevitably interrupt business, professional and personal careers, and it is impossible to imagine any situation in which the Organized Militia or National Guard of the several states could be summoned into the Federal service without hardship and inconvenience, and yet both the Constitution of the United States and the laws made pursuant thereto recognize these Militia and National Guard units as the secondary reliance of the Government for the protection of the interests of the United States or the lives of the citizens of the country."

"The Department regrets these inconveniences and hopes that the emergency will rapidly disappear and that there will be such a restoration of order and security on the frontier as will permit the speedy return of these citizen soldiers to their several civilian pursuits."

"In the meantime this Department has taken steps to mitigate and relieve as far as possible the unusual and exceptional hardships which have arisen in classes especially subject to distress by reason of the service demanded. To the extent that that can be done in fact, it will be done, but the primary consideration must be the safety of our border and the preservation and protection of the lives of our citizens there."

A PRAYER FROM THE BORDER.

The San Francisco Bulletin of Aug. 7, contains a new form of wail from a member of the 5th California Infantry regarding hardships on the border. It is entitled, "The National Guardsman's Prayer," and says, in part:

"Oh, Lord, our Heavenly Father, we're not going to ask much, for many of us know not how to pray. But we do need Thy help, Lord, down here on the border, and we pray that Thou will please send a lot of peanut shells down here as head coverings for our officers. We are sure, oh, Lord, that peanut shells will cover entirely their brains and, in most cases, be too large."

"We ask most humbly, oh, Lord, that they be instructed to drill themselves first, before attempting to drill us."

"For, oh, Lord, after three weeks of work in a hot desert sun drilling five hours a day, a Regular Army sergeant came around and told us we were doing everything wrong, and he showed us in five minutes an easier way, and gave us orders we could understand and learn quickly."

"Oh, Lord, show our officers how they can feed men and give them enough to eat on the twenty-four cents a day our Government allows us."

"We know it can be done: our Regular Army is proof of that; but, Lord, clerks, salesmen and floorwalkers who are captains and lieutenants in these outfits know not how to do it, and so, dear Lord, we suffer for their ignorance and this while they get from \$150 to \$250 a month, while we who are willing to fight for our country, little as we know how, get only \$15."

"Oh, Lord, then we ask that you send us cooks, cooks who can cook, not factory men or chauffeurs who think they are cooks and who bake our beans half enough; and bakers, send us, who can bake bread that does not weigh three pounds to the slice—wet and soggy."

"Oh, Lord, send us a quartermaster captain who knows how to order supplies and when to order them, for we need food every day, oh, Lord, not three days a week."

"And, oh, Lord, in closing, we ask that you take the 'shave tail' lieutenants out of the Regular Army and make them colonels in our National Guard, for they know how, if only a little, to take care of us and feed us, and take sergeants and corporals from the 'Regular Army and make them captains and lieutenants, for they know how to drill us."

"We love our country, our freedom and our flag—the proof of this is we are here ready to fight, but, oh, Lord, we ask in exchange for our time that we be taught by competent instructors and fed and clothed by them who know how."

"Oh, Lord, we realize we have asked little, and still, oh, Lord, it means a great deal to us; we are not chronic kickers; we don't want porterhouse steaks, nor even milk or sugar in our coffee; but, Lord, we do want and most humbly ask the treatment, the food and the care that is taken of our Regular Army soldiers."

The injustice of the enforcement of the routine provisions and penalties of the income tax law against Army officers who because of service in the field are unable to comply with all the requirements of the law was called to attention in our issue of July 29, page 1545. A letter from "An Army Woman" noted the cases of two officers who were fined when, through no fault of their own, their service on the border delayed receipt of their tax returns. Our correspondent now writes: "I want you to know that the \$20 fine imposed upon my husband

for failure to get his income report in on time has just been remitted, due, I believe, to the article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as the Austin, Texas, officials refused to consider the explanations offered. I want to thank you for your courtesy in showing the public this great injustice towards our officers doing border duty."

ATLANTIC FLEET MANEUVERS.

After five days of tactical maneuvers at sea, the Atlantic Fleet, under Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., returned to Newport, R.I., on Aug. 12. The Sixth Division of battleships, in command of Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fichteler, with the New York as the flagship, got under way at dawn Aug. 7 and proceeded for the open sea. The first problem was to steam from the harbor at daybreak by divisions, with the destroyers and submarines, which had come from their base at New London the night before, acting as a blockading force. There were night attacks by destroyers and a defense of Napeague Bay by submarines and an attack on the fleet by the latter. There were also mine sweeping operations and mine laying. In addition there were battle exercises between different forces of the fleet.

Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, who was present with the fleet during its exercises to make a report to Secretary Daniels, said there was the keenest interest in the theoretical battle. It was, he said, a very beneficial practice for the officers and men. A formal statement given out at the Navy Department regarding the maneuvers said:

"At least one problem was worked out each day, the weather conditions proving ideal for the purpose; that is, more or less hazy and at times almost foggy, making the search problem much more difficult and the maneuvering upon going into action with the enemy more interesting and very realistic.

"One night the fleet was anchored with the usual number of pickets and outposts when an attack was made by the enemy's submarines. This attack was repulsed by the pickets and outposts.

"The Atlantic Fleet after leaving Newport, R.I., was divided into an enemy attacking force having as its object a raid on the coast and a defending force to repulse and destroy the attackers. Each side had battleships, destroyers and auxiliary craft, as required in war. The rival forces then separated.

"The first problem for the defenders was to locate the attacking force, which threatened to strike at any point within a considerable radius. As the weather was hazy and at times almost foggy this task was difficult. The smaller craft steamed out to pursue the search, and word was later wireless to the battleships that 'enemy' submarines had been located stealing shoreward.

"A sharp engagement followed between the underwater craft and the smaller type of vessel screening the battleships. The foggy weather apparently permitted these smaller vessels to reach the submarines before they could submerge, and the 3-pounders and 3-inch guns made matters too hot for the 'enemy' submarines. Such of them that could not submerge in time were theoretically shot to pieces and the attack was effectively repulsed.

"The locating of the 'enemy's' heavier forces followed and placed the attackers at a distinct disadvantage. Had it been real war the battleships of the 'enemy' would have suffered severely and not accomplished their object of raiding the coast."

The fleet will go to sea for battle exercises on Aug. 20.

REVISED ARTICLES OF WAR.

As we have before stated, there had been no formal revision of the Articles of War since the Act of April 10, 1906, until the adoption of the present revision in the Army bill just passed. The original Articles were adopted in 1775 and consisted of sixty-nine articles largely copied from the British code of 1774. This code was enlarged with modifications Nov. 7, 1775, and revised in September, 1776, and again in 1786.

The first move made for the present complete revision of the Articles of War was during the administration of Secretary of War Dickinson. The revision made by General Crowder under the direction of Secretary Dickinson was approved by Secretary Stimson in a letter addressed to the chairman of the House Military Committee April 19, 1912. The reputation of Mr. Stimson as a lawyer gave great weight to his cordial approval of the work of revision. He called attention to the fact that the Articles of War existing at that time were notoriously unsystematic and unscientific and that the revision was undertaken in the conservative spirit that legislative reforms should be evolutionary. "A careful classification," he said, "has been made, disassociated legislation in the new Articles of War has been incorporated therein, resulting in an analytical, precise, comprehensive and easily enforceable code."

It is believed that the adoption of the articles relating to proceedings of military courts, which appeared on page 1609 of our issue of Aug. 12, would greatly simplify the administration of military justice that has heretofore been seriously obstructed by the retention in the code of provisions that were no longer applicable to present conditions. An attempt was made in Article 2 to remove the doubt as to persons subject to military law, but by the persistent efforts of Mr. Hay the retired officers and men have been excluded from the classification of such persons. Articles 1, 10, 11, 12, 29, 30, 36, 37, 53, 76, 87 and 101 of the old code have been omitted as either obsolete or embracing matters properly within the field of Army Regulations. In place of Articles 122 and 124 the following articles have been adopted for the purpose of establishing a workable rule concerning the rank and precedence of officers when an officer of the Regular Establishment, the Militia or Volunteers is concerned. There has been a change in the passage through Congress of these articles as originally proposed by General Crowder and they have been finally adopted in the following form:

Art. 119. Rank and precedence among regulars, militia and volunteers: That in time of war or public danger, when two or more officers of the same grade are on duty in the same field, department, or command, or of organization thereof, the President may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of any organization thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade. In the absence of such assignment by the President, officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order, without regard to date of rank or commission as between officers of different classes, namely: First, officers of the Regular Army and officers of the Marine Corps detached for service with the Army by order of the President; second, officers of forces drafted or called into the service of the United States; and, third, officers of the volunteer forces: Provided, That officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in forces drafted or called into the service of the United States

or in the volunteer forces shall rank and have precedence under said commissions as if they were commissions in the Regular Army; but the rank of officers of the Regular Army under commissions in the National Guard as such shall not, for the purposes of this article, be held to antedate the acceptance of such officers into the service of the United States under said commissions.

Art. 120. Command when different corps or commands happen to join: When different corps or commands of the military forces of the United States happen to join or do duty together the officer highest in rank of the line of the Regular Army, Marine Corps, forces drafted or called into the service of the United States or volunteers, there on duty, shall, subject to the provisions of the last preceding article, command the whole and give orders for what is needful in the service, unless otherwise directed by the President.

The following has been adopted as a substitute for old Articles 29 and 30:

Art. 121. Complaints of wrongs: Any officer or soldier who believes himself wronged by his commanding officer, and, upon due application to such commander, is refused redress, may complain to the general commanding in the locality where the officer against whom the complaint is made is stationed. The general shall examine into said complaint and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of; and he shall, as soon as possible, transmit to the Department of War a true statement of such complaint, with the proceedings had thereon.

Article 2 of the old regulations, requiring that the rules and articles should be read to every enlisted man, has been modified so as to limit the reading to certain articles particularly concerning him, namely, Articles 1, 2 and 29, 54 to 96, inclusive, and 104 to 109, inclusive. Article 53, punishing with a fine of one dollar the use of any profane oath or excretion, is no longer found in the Regulations; nor is it considered necessary to continue Article 87, prescribing that "all members of a court-martial are to behave with decency and calmness."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from the reports Aug. 10-17.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The seventh week of the battle of the Somme has seen a powerful renewal of the Allied offensive, aimed at Bapaume and Peronne. At the cost of hard fighting and heavy losses gains have been made, but neither of these objectives is in any immediate danger.

An interesting story through British sources tells of an intended German attack in strong force near Roye which was prevented by the great Allied offensive just to the north. So long ago as May 15, 1915, in this column we pointed out the probability of just such an attack as that which it now appears the Germans actually prepared for a year later.

A German report of Aug. 10 gives the number of unwounded British prisoners taken in the fighting of Aug. 8-9 as thirteen officers and 500 men. The British report the loss of 1,799 officers in the week of July 16-23; 528 were killed, 1,070 wounded, 201 missing. Between Aug. 6-13 the French captured on the Somme 2,000 prisoners and seventy machine guns. In the same week they took 600 prisoners and twelve machine guns at Verdun.

North of the Somme the British gained further success on Aug. 9 northwest of Pozieres, where seventy-two prisoners were taken. On the night of Aug. 11-12 they repulsed powerful German attacks north of Pozieres. On the 12th a heavy battle developed between Thiepval and the Fouraux Wood, and near Guillemont. North of Ovillers after hard hand-to-hand fighting the British columns were driven back, but as the effort continued on the 13th the British met with considerable success. On a front of nearly a mile they won new ground to a depth of from 300 to 400 yards northwest of Pozieres. In addition they took some German trenches between Bazentin-le-Petit and Pozieres, thus advancing their lines toward Martinpuich, in the direction of Bapaume. On the night of Aug. 13-14 the Germans attacked in strong force and regained 700 yards of the last positions above Pozieres. British attacks near Guillemont failed with severe losses. The next day, the 14th, a successful bombing attack west of Pozieres gave the British a few prisoners and a machine gun, and by the 15th they had recaptured much of the ground lost two days earlier in this sector. Allied troops attacked strongly on Aug. 16 and captured trenches both north and south of the Somme. British and French, co-operating on a front of 1,500 meters, stormed one entire line of German trenches north of Maurepas. Here the attack seems to be making very good progress in the angle of roads from the west and the south which converge at Combles. South of Maurepas the French penetrated, to a depth of from 300 to 500 meters on a front of two kilometers, hostile positions east of the Maurepas-Clery road. This success keeps pace with the French gains earlier at Hem and Monacu Farm, south of the Maricourt-Clery road.

Earlier in the week the French attacks north of the Somme continued in the region north of Hem Wood, where the success which we noted a week ago resulted in the taking of 100 prisoners with six machine guns. On Aug. 11 a fresh attack resulted in the capture of several hostile trenches and advanced the French line to the crest of the ridge south of Maurepas and along the Maurepas-Hem road. In addition powerfully organized German defenses in a quarry and two small woods north of Hem Wood were captured; 150 unwounded prisoners and ten machine guns were taken. On Aug. 12 the French delivered another important attack on a front of four miles from Hardecourt toward the southeast. They won a footing in Maurepas and captured 1,000 prisoners with thirty machine guns. This advance overran the German third line and averaged about a half mile gain on the four-mile front. German fortified positions were carried on the southern slopes of Hill 109 along the Maurepas-Clery road and on to the saddle west of Clery. On the 13th the French repulsed powerful German counter-attacks at Maurepas, but two heavy attacks on their part in the sector between Maurepas and the east of Hem failed with heavy losses.

On Aug. 12 the French guns bombarded Denicourt, a mile southeast of Estrées, and repulsed strong attacks by the German infantry at La Maisonette. The next day the French improved their position southwest of Estrées by capturing some trench elements and a few prisoners to the left of the Fay-Denicourt road. On the 16th, in conjunction with the strong and successful attacks near Maurepas, the French stormed German trenches on a front of 1,200 meters south of Belloy-en-Santerre, taking sixty prisoners.

At Verdun the struggle has been largely confined to the terrain east of the Meuse, where at the end of last week the Germans recaptured Thiaumont and the hostile lines were meeting among the ruined houses of Fleury. In this village two strong German attacks on the night of Aug. 11-12 failed to drive the French out of their positions. Renewed French assaults at Thiaumont were

defeated, and a French offensive at Fleury also failed. On Aug. 14 French grenadiers carried hostile trenches on a front of 300 yards to a depth of 100 yards north of the chapel of Sainte Fine, near the Fleury-Vaux crossroads. A German counter-attack was broken up by the French curtain of fire.

West of the Meuse a strong German attack on positions south of Avocourt Wood was stopped by the barrage fire and grenades. The French successfully resisted an attack east of Hill 304.

In the region of Arras, Hulluch and Loos much mining is in progress on both sides and there have been vigorous skirmishes near Hohenzollern Redoubt, Cabaret Rouge (near Souchez), La Folie Farm, on Vimy Ridge, and near Armentieres.

Between the Oise and the Aisne there have been violent artillery combats in the region of Moulin-sons-toutvent. After a bombardment a German detachment entered a French position northwest of Beaulne, but was later expelled in a counter-attack. After a bombardment on Aug. 16 the French made a gas attack, which made no progress.

On the night of Aug. 9-10 French aerial squadrons hurled no less than 413 projectiles upon hostile lines of communication and artillery positions at various points of strategic importance. Battles in the air are a daily occurrence and the losses are heavy on both sides. On the night of Aug. 10-11 sixty-eight British aeroplanes raided many points back of the German lines. Two of the sixty-eight failed to return.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The Russian armies have made very little progress toward Kovel and none at all over the long line northward.

General Kuropatkin has been transferred from his command in the Riga-Dvinsk sector to Turkestan, where he is to be Governor General. General von Kluck, having recovered from his wound received early in the war, is to command a section of the German line in Volhynia.

In the Galician regions drained by the tributaries which flow into the Dniester from the north General Brussiloff's men continue to advance, and each day's progress brings them closer to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

The retreat of the Austro-German armies across Galicia is being well conducted, and, while a stiff resistance is offered at river crossings and fortified lines, no effort is being made to hold any of the cities involved, where there would be a risk of losing further great numbers of prisoners. The intention is evidently to shorten and concentrate the lines, thus compensating in some degree for the great number of men lost early in the summer. The Russians are working hard to drive a wedge between the Austrian armies in Galicia and the force under Archduke Charles in the Carpathians.

In Galicia the Russian army under General Letchitsky after capturing Krypin, on the Nadworna railroad, closed in rapidly on Stanislaw, the most important city south of the Dniester remaining in Austrian hands. At the same time his right wing, operating north of the Dniester, crossed the Zlota Lipa and arrived within thirty miles of Halicz, the other important town north of Stanislaw. In the ten days' fighting involved in this advance Letchitsky's men captured 15,000 Austrians and crowned their successes by entering Stanislaw at 7:45 p.m. on Thursday, Aug. 10. Closely pressing the Austrian rearguard, they energetically pursued the retreating army across the Bystritsa River in the direction of Halicz. On Aug. 11 Nadworna, south of Stanislaw, was taken, and on the 14th the Russians were in possession of the fortified town of Solotvina, about twenty-five miles southwest of Stanislaw. Griava also was captured.

Along the eastern boundary of Galicia a long, hard battle has lasted for days in the sector south of Brody and along the Sereth River, but gradually the Russian troops fought their way toward the west, and by Aug. 11 were in Kosloff, eleven miles west of Tarnopol; and had cleared the Austrians out of their fortified lines all along the river Strypa. The following day they had pushed on to Podgiace and Marympol, thus closely approaching Halicz. Further north, along the west bank of the Zlota Lipa, the Germans are offering a very stubborn resistance to the Russian columns, whose march is aimed toward Lemberg through the Bobrka region.

In the region of the Carpathians the Austrians under the Archduke won a battle south of Zable, capturing 700 prisoners and three machine guns. In another battle near the Zboroff-Konjuay sector counter-attacks expelled Russians from positions to which they had penetrated, and 300 more prisoners were taken. The Russians, however, much more than offset these reverses by capturing Jablonitz with 1,000 prisoners. This town is at the entrance to the mountain pass of the same name and is on the only railway crossing into Hungary through this part of the mountain wall. On Aug. 16 the Austrians report the occupation of Starawieczyna Heights, north of Capul.

In the sectors confronting Kovel General von Hindenburg reports the repulse after hard fighting of numerous Russian assaults on the Strumen and on the Stokhod. Near Zarecoe, in a counter-attack, two Russian officers and 348 men were captured, but the struggle along this part of the battle line is renewed daily. In a battle at Kaszovka, on the Stokhod, on Aug. 14, a Russian position was stormed and 170 prisoners with three machine guns were taken. On Aug. 16 German detachments raided advanced posts east of Kiselin and returned with one officer and sixty-three men prisoners.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

After their great victory at Gorizia the Italian armies have continued to fight hard battles on the east side of the Isonzo, where the Austrians are offering, as we had anticipated, a stiff resistance. The two roads running to the southeast from Gorizia toward the rear of Trieste traverse valleys completely commanded by overhanging heights. Unless the Austrians on this front are as completely demoralized as they were in Bukovina they should be able to make the Italian advance one of very great difficulty. Advances from Rome admit that the Italian casualties at Gorizia have been very heavy, but no definite figures are available. Over 15,000 Austrian prisoners were taken. In a report of Aug. 12 General Cadorna says the Austrians, reinforced, are holding the hills east of Gorizia, supported by an enfilading fire of heavy artillery from Bainsizza Plateau. In a vigorous attack among these hills the Italians stormed Hill 174, taking 533 prisoners with some machine guns. General Cadorna reports the Austrians are offering an obstinate resistance on the San Gabriele and San Marco heights. They will have a strong defensive line on the high plains of Bainsizza, which overlook the Gorizia plains. In hard fighting on Aug. 14 the Italians carried more trenches east of Gorizia, taking 220 prisoners, including five officers. The following day 353 more prisoners, including eleven officers, were captured in the same sector.

Along the Isonzo, north of Gorizia, the Italian offen-

sive included Tolmino, another of the places which for a year had withstood their best previous efforts.

On the Carso, after hot fighting, the Italian infantry pierced the strong entrenchments northeast of Monte San Michele and near the village of San Martino, positions which had withstood strong attacks for more than a year. By Aug. 11 they had taken Rubbia, a village south of Savogna and close to the river, as well as San Martino del Carso. They were thus in control of the whole Doberdo Plateau, with the Austrians holding a position along the Vallone line. By Aug. 12, however, the Italian line had advanced still further toward the east, and Oppacchiasella was occupied. This village is six miles due south of Gorizia; 270 prisoners and three field guns were captured here. On the northern edge of the Carso the Italians took Hill 212, a strongly defended position, where they captured 1,565 prisoners, including fifty-seven officers. Close to the east front of Monfalcone, Hill 121 was taken after two days' severe fighting. On Aug. 14, in a further advance east of Hill 212, on the Carso, 1,410 more Austrians were captured at San Grado and Pecinka, which is northeast of Oppacchiasella.

In the Trentino the Austrian artillery has been intensely active and violent assaults were made at various points in Gindicarie and Lagarine valleys, on the Tonale, on the Pasubio, on Monte Cimone and in Val Trivignolo. Everywhere the Italian troops were able to withstand these attacks. The same was true of new attempts on Aug. 14 on the Asiago Plateau and Monte Seluggio, near Astico, in the Pasino Basin, and on the Pasubio. Austrian attacks failed at all of these places. On Aug. 15 an indecisive engagement occurred at Monte Mosciac, on the Asiago Plateau.

THE MORE REMOTE THEATERS OF WAR.

The Balkans have continued to be among the few comparatively peaceful spots in Europe. Allied reports told of a successful assault upon a Bulgarian position on Hill 227, south of Doiran, but German reports of the same action refer to it as a weak demonstration easily repulsed. When the effort was repeated Aug. 11 the Bulgarian artillery prevented the Allied infantry from advancing. The facts seem to be that the Allies are feeling out the Bulgarian positions by an increasing reconnaissance, but thus far there is no indication of any movement on a major scale, although a report of Aug. 17 says the Allied infantry under cover of heavy artillery fire had been repulsed in attacks south and west of Lake Doiran.

In Armenia the Turks captured Bitlis on Aug. 7 and Mush on Aug. 8, and continued to advance upon the passes northward. In a battle west of Ognott 140 Russian prisoners were taken.

In Egypt the British advance guard cavalry are in touch with the Turkish rearguard at Hodel Hisha, north of Bir el Abd. The Turks claim to have learned from prisoners that in the battle at Katia one English cavalry regiment had every officer killed. On Aug. 9 an all day battle was fought with alternating but unsuccessful attacks on both sides. A fresh Turkish regiment which had not been in the battle at Romani participated in this fight. Italian reinforcements are said to have arrived in Egypt.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Cesar* has been ordered to proceed from Ville Franche to Newport, R.I.

The date of the sailing of the *Jason* from Norfolk for Tiburon has been postponed from Sept. 12 to Sept. 21. Lieut. Owen Hill, U.S.N., is now in command of the U.S.S. *Leonidas*. He relieved Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Church on Aug. 10. The *Leonidas* is a surveying ship on the Atlantic coast, her home yard being Portsmouth, N.H.

The U.S. torpedoboot destroyer *Davis* was launched at Bath, Me., on Aug. 15, 1916. She was christened by Miss Elizabeth Davis, of Washington, D.C., granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Davis, for whom the boat is named. The *Davis* is an oil burner, and has a normal displacement of 1,075 tons. She will carry a crew of 103 men, and is required to develop a speed of thirty knots.

Asst. Paymr. James P. Jackson, U.S.N., and Chief Pay Clerk William H. Crap, at the navy yard, New York, it is reported, have been placed under restriction aboard the receiving ship *Topeka* at the navy yard charged with a shortage of \$800 in accounts. They were recently tried by court-martial on charges of embezzlement, neglect of duty and failing properly to safeguard government funds. The findings of the court have been sent to Secretary Daniels.

The old training ship *Severn*, which has been the tender for the submarine flotilla stationed at the Atlantic entrance of the Panama Canal since Dec. 12, 1913, when it arrived from Guantanamo, Cuba, sailed for Norfolk on July 22 in tow of the collier *Nereus*. The cruiser *Charleston* has taken the place of the *Severn* as tender. The *Nereus* was on her way from Honolulu to Norfolk for a supply of coal. She picked up the *Severn* after completing the transit of the canal.

The submarine *L-41* was received by the U.S. Government Aug. 15 at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company yards at Quincy, Mass., and immediately placed in commission, in command of Lieut. Worrall R. Carter. She was not due for delivery according to the contract until Sept. 29. The *L-9* and the *L-10* were delivered last week. These submarines are equipped with oil burning Diesel engines, giving a surface speed of fourteen knots. Submerged their electric batteries drive them at eleven knots. They are capable of a cruising radius of 5,500 miles.

The following orders, not heretofore noted, were issued on Aug. 2 by the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet: Lieut. R. R. Stewart, ordered to the *Decatur*; Lieuts. F. G. Reinicke, R. V. Hannon, detached from the *Galveston* and ordered home to wait orders; Lieut. S. M. La Bounty, detached from the *Helena* and ordered home to wait orders; Lieut. J. F. Donelson, detached from the *Brooklyn* and ordered home to wait orders; Lieut. G. B. Whitehead, detached from the *Wilmington* and ordered home to wait orders; Lieut. E. J. Estess, ordered to the *Brooklyn*; Lieut. J. H. Brooks, ordered to the *Helena*; Ensign H. T. Dickinson, detached from the *Dale* and ordered to the *Barry*; Ensign C. G. Clark, detached from the *Mohican* and ordered to the *Dale*; P.A. Surg. D. C. Walton, detached from naval hospital, Canacao, P.I., and ordered to the *Wilmington*; Asst. Surg. H. L. Roddis, detached from the *Elcano* and ordered to naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.; Asst. Surg. Talmadge Wilson, detached from the *Wilmington* and ordered to the *Elcano*; Gunner S. A. Farrel, detached

from naval station, Olongapo, P.I., and ordered home to wait orders; Chief Carpenter William Boone, detached from naval station, Olongapo, P.I., and ordered to the *Brooklyn*; Carpenter Daniel Campbell, detached from the *Brooklyn* and ordered to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

A review of the six companies comprising the U.S. marine training camp at Lansdowne, Pa., was held on Aug. 13. The reviewing officer was Capt. Robert Lee Russell, commandant of the navy yard. Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen attended the captain as aid. Among the Navy officers and their wives who attended were Med. Insp. and Mrs. S. C. Evans, Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Luby, Comdr. and Mrs. Fred R. Payne and Comdr. Robert K. Wright. Mrs. Logan Feland, wife of the camp commander, and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle also witnessed the review. Following the formal review Captain Russell made an address in which he praised the spirit of the recruits in sacrificing vacations for the training. Rev. William J. Lallou, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, also addressed the recruits. The recruits show a great desire to learn, and this is in a large measure responsible for the great strides made in the three weeks. Sixteen men completed the three weeks' course of instruction on Saturday. Many of them will remain for the second period. Thirty men have enrolled for the second period, which started on Aug. 12.

The Italian dreadnought *Leonardo da Vinci* caught fire and blew up in the harbor of Taranto, Italy, and 300 of her crew were drowned, on an unannounced date in August. The fire was discovered in the dreadnought's galley and spread rapidly. The captain immediately ordered the magazines flooded and tried to beach the battleship, but one magazine exploded before this could be done. The vessel turned over on her side and a large number of the crew were thrown into the sea. It is believed that the battleship can be righted and refloated. The *Leonardo da Vinci* was a sister ship of the *Conte di Cavour* and of the *Giulio Cesare*, and was launched in October, 1911. Her displacement was 22,000 tons; she was 575½ feet long, 31¾ feet beam and carried a total complement of 957 men. Her main battery consisted of thirteen 12-inch guns, and her secondary battery eighteen 4.7-inch guns. Her engines were of 24,000 horsepower, designed to develop a speed of 22.5 knots.

NEFF SYSTEM OF PROPULSION.

In the "Big Navy" program there is an appropriation of \$250,000 which may revolutionize submarines. The clause provides for the purchase of a submarine equipped with the "Neff system of submarine propulsion." This system is a distinct departure from the methods of propulsion now in use. It dispenses with the use of the storage batteries, which have been the source of much trouble and many accidents on board the undersea boats. It is the general opinion of Navy officers and submarine authorities that a substitute for the battery system is badly needed, and that such an improvement will add greatly to the safety, reliability and efficiency of submarines.

Three years ago an experimental boat of this type was built and tested on the Pacific coast, and the Navy board under which the tests were conducted reported to Secretary Daniels that it not only dispensed with the storage batteries and gave improved ventilation, but was capable of producing much higher speeds than have been practicable with other types of submarine. The following is an extract from the board's report:

"As a result of the runs made the board considers that the ventilation of the oil engines while submerged, both at rest and under way, was satisfactorily demonstrated. The ventilation of the boat under all conditions was found to be excellent. The action of the propellers as located on either side near the bow was shown to improve control of boat, and thus will no doubt lessen the tendency of the boat to dive at higher speeds. It was noted that during the run very little manipulation of the diving rudder was necessary to maintain control of the boat, and, further, when the boat was trimmed by the head the action of the propellers while going ahead overcame the trim, and brought her up by the head to a marked degree. The board believes that the method of propulsion employed—including the location of the propellers—is capable of producing much higher speeds than has heretofore been practicable with other types of submarines, especially under submerged conditions. The distinct features of this type of submarine are the elimination of the storage battery for propulsion, the location of propellers forward and the improved ventilation. In the experimental boat all these features were satisfactorily demonstrated, but otherwise the boat is in an experimental state and not suited at present for naval purposes."

As this boat was not built for naval purposes, but simply to demonstrate the system, the showing made in this direction was very promising; and it is not unreasonable to expect that after three years' further development with the aid of experienced engineers and builders this system of propulsion may be a success, and accomplish improvements long sought in submarine development.

THE NAVY.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

Owing to the amount of space it is necessary to devote to the Naval Appropriation bill, we omit this week the lists of stations of the vessels of the U.S. Navy, giving only the more important changes in station and assignment of officers which occurred during the week. They are as follows:

ATLANTIC FLEET.

CRUISER FORCE.

MEMPHIS, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Pond.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Caldera Bay, San Domingo.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. Cruising in Dominican waters.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At Boston Navy Yard.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At Newport, R.I.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Puerto Plata, San Domingo.
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Send mail for above ships care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Division One.—LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Savannah, Ga. REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles

C. Slayton. At Washington, D.C.

Division Four.—JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. At Philadelphia Yard. BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. A. A. Corwin. At Philadelphia, Pa. TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. (J.G.) R. P. Emrich. At New York.

Division Five.—O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Boston, Mass.
Division Six.—WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At New York Yard.

Division Eight.—WAINWRIGHT (destroyer). Lieut. Fred H. Potet. At Boston, Mass.

SUBMARINE FORCE.

Division Two.—OZARK (tender). Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton. En route from Boston to Provincetown, Mass. E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

MINE FORCE.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Newport, R.I. PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Christopher Murray. At Hampton Roads.

TRAIN.

ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. At Newport, R.I. CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. Cruising in West Indian waters. CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At Newport, R.I. JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempf. At Newport, R.I. NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane. Cruising in West Indian waters. PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. En route from Charleston, S.C., to Norfolk.

RESERVE FORCE, ATLANTIC FLEET.

Send mail for these vessels in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. J. F. Carter. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. G. E. Gelm. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. W. W. Phelps. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. M. M. Taylor. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Comdr. L. A. Kaiser. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. J. L. Latimer. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). (Flagship of squadron commander.) Comdr. Henry H. Hong. At Hampton Roads. OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. James J. Raby. At Hampton Roads. WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. At Hampton Roads.

PACIFIC FLEET.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw. At Acapulco, Mexico.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At Salina Cruz, Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At Guaymas, Mexico.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. En route from Guaymas, Mexico, for La Paz, Mexico.

TRAIN.

BRUTUS (fuel ship, merchant complement). James D. Smith, master. En route from Manzanillo, Mexico, for La Paz, Mexico.
NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prideau, master. Sailed from Puget Sound Aug. 10 for Alaska.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Division One.—WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abett. En route from San Diego, Cal., for Mazatlan, Mexico.

RESERVE FORCE, PACIFIC FLEET.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. C. B. Price. At Manzanillo, Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.
PERRY, destroyer (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. J. H. Taylor. At Keyport, Wash. Address there.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At San Pedro, Cal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Auxiliaries.—AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Nagasaki, Japan.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At Washington, D.C.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Norfolk, Va.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. At navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At Portsmouth, N.H.
STERLING (fuel ship). (merchant complement). N. S. Hansen, master. At Philadelphia.
VIOKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At San Francisco. Address mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Alabama, arrived at Lynnhaven Roads Aug. 17.
Arethusa, arrived at Newport, R.I., Aug. 15.
Bailey, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 15.
Biddle, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 15.
Brutus, sailed from La Paz, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal., Aug. 11.
Castine, arrived at Caldera Bay, San Domingo, Aug. 14.
Cleveland, sailed from Guaymas, Mexico, for Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 15.
Colorado, sailed from Acapulco, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal., Aug. 14.
D-2, arrived at New York Yard Aug. 16.
Essex, sailed from Milwaukee for Detroit Aug. 14.
Flusser, arrived at New York Navy Yard Aug. 16.
Fulton, sailed from New York for New London Aug. 16.
Glacier, sailed from Guaymas, Mexico, for La Paz, Mexico, Aug. 16.
Illinois, sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Fort Pond Bay Aug. 15.
Isla de Luzon, arrived at Milwaukee Aug. 16.
Jason, sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Newport, R.I., Aug. 17.
Jenkins, arrived at Boston Aug. 16.
Kearsarge and Kentucky, arrived at Fort Pond Bay Aug. 17.
K-1, K-2, K-6 and L-3, sailed from Newport to sea Aug. 16.
Louisiana, sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Fort Pond Bay Aug. 15.
Maine, arrived at Fort Pond Bay Aug. 17.
Maryland, sailed from Acapulco, Mexico, for Salina Cruz, Mexico, Aug. 12.
Memphis, arrived at Caldera Bay, San Domingo, Aug. 14.
Missouri, arrived at Hampton Roads Aug. 15.
Monaghan, sailed from Charleston, S.C., for Savannah, Ga., Aug. 16.
Montana, sailed from Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads Aug. 15.
Nanshan, arrived at Seward, Alaska, Aug. 16.
Neptune, arrived at Caldera Bay, San Domingo, Aug. 14.
New Jersey, arrived at Fort Pond Bay Aug. 17.
New Orleans, sailed from Astoria for San Diego, Cal., Aug. 16.

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O'Brien, arrived at Newport Aug. 15.
Oregon, arrived at Tiburon, Cal., Aug. 16.
Patapasco, arrived at Philadelphia Aug. 16.
Patuxent, sailed from Southern Drill Grounds for Norfolk Aug. 15.
Prometheus, sailed from Charleston, S.C., for Norfolk, Va., Aug. 15.
Reid, arrived at Washington, D.C., Aug. 15.
Rhode Island, arrived at Fort Pond Bay Aug. 16.
San Diego, sailed from Mazatlan, Mexico, for Topolobampo, Mexico, Aug. 16.
Saturn, sailed from Cordova, Alaska, for Sitka, Alaska, Aug. 16.
Standish, arrived at Norfolk Yard Aug. 16.
Sterett, sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Newport, R.I., Aug. 16.
Tallahassee, sailed from Newport, R.I., to sea Aug. 16.
Virginia, sailed from Newport, R.I., for Fort Pond Bay and arrived at Fort Pond Bay Aug. 15.
Whipple, sailed from Mazatlan for La Paz Aug. 16.
Winslow, sailed from New York for Newport, R.I., Aug. 16.
Wisconsin, arrived at Hampton Roads Aug. 15.
Yorktown, arrived at La Paz, Mexico, Aug. 11.
Alabama, sailed from Lynn Haven Roads for Fort Pond Bay Aug. 17.
Brutus, sailed from San Diego for San Francisco Aug. 17.
Castine, sailed from Caldera Bay for Santo Domingo City Aug. 17.
Fulton, arrived at New London Aug. 17.
Illinois and Louisiana, arrived at Fort Pond Bay Aug. 17.
Montana, arrived at Point Lookout, Md., Aug. 17.
Nereus, sailed from Norfolk for Newport Aug. 17.
O'Brien, sailed from Tiburon for San Pedro, Cal., Aug. 17.
Patapasco, sailed from Philadelphia for Indian Head Aug. 18.
Prometheus, arrived at Norfolk Aug. 17.
Sampson, sailed from Boston for Newport Aug. 17.
San Diego, sailed from Topolobampo for Guaymas Aug. 17.
Solace, sailed from Guantanamo for Puerto Plata Aug. 17.

Navy General Orders appear on page 1660.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 16, 1916.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.
Ensign John N. Laycock to be an assistant civil engineer.
Harry L. Langnecker to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade):
Bruce G. Leighton, Harold C. Van Valzah, Paul A. Stevens, Reginald S. H. Venable, John M. Kates, Eric F. Zemke, Edward J. O'Keefe, Arthur S. Walton, Valentine Wood, Henry A. Seiler, Julian B. Timberlake, Jr., Laurence W. Clarke, Arnold Marcus and Ligon B. Ard.

Ensign Ray H. Wakeman to be a lieutenant (J.G.).
John W. Draper to be an assistant surgeon in the M.R.C.
Bten. Edward Sweeney to be a chief boatswain.

C.M.O. 15, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

This order relates to the case of Asst. Surg. D. C. Post, U.S.N., tried at the Washington Navy Yard for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (alleged neglect and failure to pay debts, officially admitted to be just, after repeated promises to do so). The accused was sentenced to dismissal, and the sentence was approved by the President, despite a recommendation to clemency. The Secretary of the Navy, in commenting on the case, said, in part:

"The court has spread upon the record a unanimous recommendation for clemency based upon certain domestic difficulties, and the fact that the accused had been on a foreign station during the greater part of the period covered by his indebtedness. The records of the department show, however, that Dr. Post requested an extension of his tour of duty on the Asiatic station in order that he might live more economically and thereby be enabled to discharge his indebtedness. Such a circumstance, therefore, cannot be held to justify the exercise of clemency.

"The reports of fitness of Dr. Post show several unfavorable entries thereon, among which is an entry to the effect that this officer, on Dec. 29, 1915, left his station and duty, when he should have remained on board, and went ashore. For this offense he was suspended from duty for a period of five days and restricted to the limits of the ship to which he was attached.

"The record in this case shows that the indebtedness alleged in the specifications and admitted by the accused extend over several years; that during this period, notwithstanding repeated demands from his creditors, the accused discharged but a small portion of this indebtedness; that as a result of the accused's disregard of his obligations the debts in question were referred to the Navy Department; and that the accused, notwithstanding his repeated written promises, in response to the official inquiries of the department, to the effect that he would liquidate said debts, did, nevertheless, fail to do so. In view of all the circumstances, therefore, the department is of the opinion that the further retention of the accused in the service as a commissioned officer would be undesirable, and, in accordance with the recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation, the proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of Dana C. Post, assistant surgeon, U.S.N., are approved."

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 10.—Lieut. J. S. Barlow commissioned from May 27, 1916.

Lieuts. (J.G.) W. L. Wright, W. I. Causey, jr., L. L. Babitt, L. R. Agrell, H. R. Gellerstedt, L. T. Du Bose, L. R. Gray, J. Le V. Hill, J. L. Hall, N. C. Gillette, W. O. Henry, C. E. Hoard, L. D. Pickering, S. N. Moore, E. S. McCawley, C. J. Parrish, T. M. Shock, K. E. B. Wallace, E. L. Woodside and R. J. Wilson commissioned from June 7, 1916.
Lieuts. (J.G.) H. W. Underwood, L. A. Davidson, J. H. Wellbrock, C. A. Pownall, Lorain Anderson, C. C. Jersey, E. C. Metz, A. R. Simpson, D. B. Beary, J. B. Will, F. G. Marsh, W. L. Moore, P. Van Valkenburgh, C. S. Gillette, W. L. Lind, H. S. Burdick and T. J. Keleher detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 25, 1916; to Columbia University, Sept. 26, 1916.

Ensigns J. T. Mathews and P. J. Searles detached Naval Academy, Sept. 11, 1916; to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1916.

Ensigns A. R. Marron, Donald Royce, Edward Ellsberg, R. W. Ferrell and E. L. Cochran, detached Naval Academy, Sept. 21, 1916; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sept. 23, 1916.

P.A. Surg. C. H. Drago commissioned from Nov. 4, 1915.
P.A. Surg. R. G. Davis to Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Asst. Surg. H. J. Jensen, M.R.C., to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Jensen and A. M. Larsen, M.R.C., commissioned from July 17, 1916.

Asst. Surg. R. H. Barber, M.R.C., commissioned from July 11, 1916.

Asst. Surgs. A. W. Hoagland, Lincoln Humphreys, J. A. Halpin, C. H. Francis and T. E. Cox, jr., commissioned from July 17, 1916.

P.A. Paymr. E. H. Barber commissioned from Aug. 22, 1915.
P.A. Paymr. F. C. Bowerland commissioned from Dec. 8, 1914.

Asst. Civil Engr. H. F. Bruns detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1916; to Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Asst. Civil Engr. D. G. Copeland detached Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to home and wait orders.

Chief Bten. John Danner detached Naval Coal Depot, Melville, R.I.; to Leonidas, Aug. 28, 1916.

Chief Bten. George Knott detached Leonidas; to Southern.

Chief Bten. William Jaenicke detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1, 1916; to Connecticut.

Chief Bten. B. F. Singles detached Connecticut; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Bten. William Jurashka to Naval Coal Depot, Melville, R.I.

Bten. D. F. Mead detached Southern; to Hancock.

Chief Mach. H. I. Lutken detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Albatross.

Chief Pay Clerk Frederick Scherberger commissioned from Jan. 26, 1916.

AUG. 11.—Capt. Victor Blue detached Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; to command Texas.

Lieut. C. C. Hartigan detached Dolphin; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. S. A. Taffinder detached Birmingham; to New Jersey as engineer officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. Y. Johnston detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to B-3.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. P. Warren detached works of Busch-Sulzer Co., St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 12, 1916; to Downes, Aug. 19, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) M. W. Meek detached Downes; to Conyngham.

Lieut. (J.G.) B. F. Poe detached Leonidas; to Jenkins.

Lieut. (J.G.) Cleveland McCauley detached navy yard, New Orleans, La.; to Birmingham as navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. D. Taylor detached Warrington; to Perkins.

Ensign J. D. Jones detached Yankton; to Montana.

Ensign Paul Hendren detached Leonidas; to Yankton.

Surg. J. F. Leys detached fleet surgeon, Atlantic Fleet; to home and wait orders.

Chief Bten. Joseph Clancy detached receiving ship at New York; to Alabama.

Bten. A. C. Fraenzel detached Patapasco; to receiving ship at Philadelphia.

Bten. G. T. Campbell detached Alabama; to Ohio.

Bten. W. E. Benson detached Ohio; to Patapasco.

Chief Gun. D. W. Nelson detached New Jersey; to receiving ship at Boston.

Chief Gun. Stephen Donely detached receiving ship at Boston, Sept. 15, 1916; to New Jersey.

AUG. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Barthallow to Oregon as executive officer.

Lieut. W. A. Smead detached Oregon; to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Sept. 30.

Lieut. A. H. Rice detached New Jersey; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 4.

Lieut. Benjamin Dutton detached Machias; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 15.

Ensign W. J. Shefner detached San Diego; to Raleigh.

Surg. A. W. Dunbar to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Surg. M. P. Kindelberger detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to fleet surgeon, Atlantic Fleet.

Chief Mach. Thomas O'Donnell detached Prometheus; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Chief Mach. Rasmus Iverson detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Prometheus.

AUG. 13.—Sunday.

AUG. 14.—Capt. W. D. MacDougall detached Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.; to Naval Attaché, London, England.

Comdr. Powers Symington detached Naval Attaché, London, England; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. J. H. Dayton detached Assistant to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; to command receiving ship at Norfolk and Naval Training Station, St. Helena, Va.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. F. Gresham detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.; to Dolphin as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. P. Molton to engineer officer of Baltimore, Sept. 15.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. H. Douglass to Naval Station, New Orleans, La., Sept. 4.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. C. Dunn temporary duty Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. B. Keester detached Baltimore; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 3.

Ensign S. F. Bryant detached Scorpion; to home and wait orders.

Surg. F. C. Cook to Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.

Surg. C. E. Riggs detached Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. H. E. McAllister detached Naval Station, Guam; to temporary duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. W. A. Vogelsang detached Marblehead; to Naval Station, Guam, September transport.

Bten. Frank Schultz detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to connection fitting out Henderson and duty on board when commissioned.

Chief Mach. G. C. Ellerton to Florida.

Mach. A. A. F. Alm detached Florida; to Vestal.

AUG. 15.—Lieut. J. S. Woods to temporary duty on receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash., Sept. 16, 1916.

Chief Mach. E. W. Andrews detached Supply; to temporary duty on receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.

Comdr. T. J. Senn detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Aug. 24; to assistant, Bureau of Navigation, Sept. 1, 1916.

Comdr. Ralph Earle detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Aug. 31; to inspector of ordnance, charge of Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head.

Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh detached aid Secretary of Navy, Aug. 23, 1916; to home.

Comdr. Harris Laning detached command Flotilla 1, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet; to Navy Department, office of Chief of Naval Operations.

Comdr. C. M. Tozer detached command South Dakota; to command receiving ship, Puget Sound.

Comdr. A. M. Procter detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, Oct. 1, 1916; to command Flotilla 1, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert Henderson detached Alabama; to connection fitting out Arizona and duty on board as first lieutenant when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hellweg detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head; one month's leave.

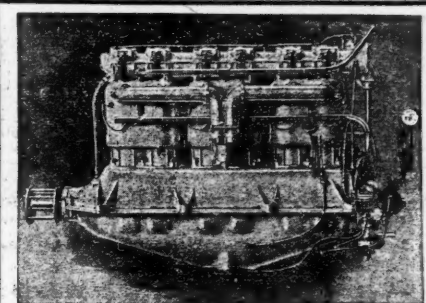
Asst. Naval Constr. E. M. Face, jr., detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Asst. Naval Constr. Garland Fulton detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, New York, Sept. 18.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. E. Saunders detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Mare Island, Oct. 9.

Chief Mach. J. B. Martin detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to naval station, Guam.

Chief Mach. Daniel Mullen to navy yard, Puget Sound.



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MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

First Lieut. W. S. Harrison detached Marine Barracks, Boston; to American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.

ORDERS 24, AUG. 7, 1916, U.S.M.C.

245. (1) The attention of all accountable officers is directed to Par. 133, System of Accountability, Marine Corps, 1916, which should be strictly followed.

(2) The following errors have frequently been made in rendering the new form of Marine Corps property return and are the cause of delay and inconvenience in auditing:

(a) Articles are not entered on the return with the distinctive noun first as should be done in all cases.

For example: Blanket bags should be entered as, bags, blanket; wire cutters as cutters, wire, etc.

(b) The abstract of clothing issued and other vouchers are frequently sent in with no voucher number entered thereon.

(c) Articles surveyed are dropped from the return, and no notification or voucher number is forwarded to the quartermaster. Where surveys are approved by the quartermaster and the articles are recommended to be dropped from the return, other than by sale at public auction, the accountable officer should forward a certificate giving the date of approval of the survey, the quartermaster's file number, and a certificate that the articles have been disposed of as recommended. This certificate should be given its proper voucher number.

(d) In order to readily identify property return vouchers the name of the station or ship, together with the voucher number, should always be entered on the briefing of the vouchers. Invoices having a stamped signature are frequently forwarded as a voucher. The copy of the voucher having the original signature of the invoicing or receiving officer is the one to be forwarded.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The repairs to the Androscoggin were finished on Aug. 15. The Acushnet arrived in Boston for inspection Aug. 15 and to dock.

At the request of the local superintendent of Pittsburgh Steamship Company on Aug. 6 the Vigilant was sent down the St. Marys River with a scow, telephone cable and linemen to run the cable across the Middle Neeshish Channel and install a telephone line connecting with No. 2 Coast Guard Station. This service was rendered the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, as this telephone line is of great assistance to that company in reporting of their steamers and to the Coast Guard patrol of St. Marys River.

The Machine, assisted by the Great Lakes Towing Co., removed a large log raft containing 2,000,000 feet of timber from Point aux Pines Bay, Ontario.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSCOGGIN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Care Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

CALUMET—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

COMANCHE—1st Lieut. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler. Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.

ITASCA—Capt. F. C. Billard. On practice cruise. Address care Postmaster, New York city.

McCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. Unalaska, Alaska.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett. New York.

MANNING—Capt. S. B. Winram. Unalaska, Alaska.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N, New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

OSISPEE—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Portland, Me.

PAMLICO—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Levis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Neah Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. Mobile, Ala.

TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Norfolk, Va.

TOGA—Building. South Baltimore, Md.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Macoun. Baltimore, Md.

YAMACRAW—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

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NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

HEALTH AND FOOD OF THE TROOPS.

With 30,000 state and Regular troops encamped at El Paso, medical reports show less than three per cent. of sickness. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., commanding the El Paso military district, announced on Aug. 8. He added that the showing is remarkable, anything under five per cent. being accounted good and said that the National Guardsmen's record is as good as that of the Regulars.

General Funston, commanding the Southern Department, reports to the War Department that the health of the National Guard on the border continues excellent. The weekly report from the Southern Department for the week ending Aug. 12 shows the percentage sick of the Militia to be 1.21, with four deaths. The percentage sick of the Regulars was 2.38, with four deaths.

Three hundred and fifty-three men of the New York division went to hospital in July. The average strength of the division, which is now 19,000, was a little over 17,000 last month, so that the rate of illness was barely two per cent. Only three hospital cases resulted fatally; heat and reckless eating, it is said, were responsible for seventy-five per cent. of the entire number of cases in hospital.

The percentage of sickness in the brigade of New Jersey National Guardsmen at Douglas, Ariz., on Aug. 11 was less than one out of every 100 men. There was not one serious case in camp. The sanitation system is practically completed and the fly nuisance has been largely overcome.

Capt. W. J. Reddan, of Co. H, 5th Inf., N.J., in a letter dealing with the benefits the National Guard is receiving in practical training on the border, states that under the Army system, the companies have a better mess system than prevailed at state encampments in the past. It has been possible to provide the men with good food and save some money from the allowance to purchase apples, melons and similar articles.

Sleek and well fed, and apparently in the pink of condition, fifty-six men of the 1st Infantry, N.G.N.J., arrived in Newark Aug. 12 from Arizona. They had been rejected, almost to a man, because of defects in eyesight. "These men," says the Newark News, "have been given everything a soldier expects, excepting fighting. Roast beef, swimming in rich gravy, mashed new potatoes, succotash made from fresh corn and beans, fruit picked only a few hours, and—listen to this—iced tea, was the ration served last Sunday for dinner. That is a sample of the food the men got, they say. Not only was it good, but also there was all any one wanted."

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York division, has issued a statement refuting charges made by a newspaper correspondent in two New York papers. One was that the troops obtained only a fruit ration of two prunes and one dried apricot a week. General O'Ryan denies this along with the rest.

The first big review of the National Guard Infantry stationed in the Brownsville district was held at Fort Brown on the morning of Aug. 5," says the 1st Illinois Cavalryman. The 1st and 2d Provisional Brigades under the command of Col. E. E. Hatch, U.S.A., and Brigadier General Allen, of Iowa, were reviewed. They comprised the Iowa Brigade and the 4th and 36th U.S. Infantry and the 1st and 2d Virginia Infantry. The district commander, Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., and his staff reviewed the troops. The review was ordered for instruction in promptness in assembly and dispersing.

OREGON.

Chaplain William S. Gilbert, 3d Oregon Infantry, under date of Palm City, Cal., Aug. 3, sends us the following data concerning the Oregon National Guard at the border:

The mobilization of the Oregon National Guard was ordered June 19. The first unit, the Supply Company, arrived at the mobilization camp at Clackamas June 20. Company M, of Salem, left its home station and arrived at Clackamas June 20 with 142 men. The entire regiment was mobilized June 21. The first company was mustered into United States service June 24. The 3d Battalion having passed the required physical examination, fully uniformed and equipped, left the mobilization camp June 27; the 2d Battalion June 28, and the 1st Battalion and headquarters June 29.

The 3d Battalion arrived at San Diego, Cal., June 30,

and was immediately forwarded to its border station, arriving the same day at four o'clock, thus being the first National Guard unit to arrive at the border in response to the President's call. The second distinction of the Oregon regiment is that it is commanded by Col. Cleland McLaughlin, who is captain in the 30th Infantry, being thus the first National Guard regiment to be commanded by a Regular Army officer. This was brought about by a special provision of the Defense Act permitting detail of a Regular Army officer to command a National Guard regiment. Major Charles H. Martin, Inf., assumed command July 1, 1913, remaining in command till March 1, 1915, being succeeded by the present commander.

Oregon thus has been first in National Guard records in two wars, having been with the first foreign expedition which left San Francisco, relieving Admiral Dewey's marine guard at Cavite July 1, 1898. The regimental coat of arms very appropriately bears the motto "Paratu Sum."

NEW YORK.

Lieut. Col. Clarence S. Wadsworth, 12th N.Y., sent his resignation on Aug. 12, giving business reasons for his action. The resignation had been expected for some time in connection with the resignation Colonel Johnston said: "I regret Colonel Wadsworth's going away very much. He has always at all times been a capable, punctilious and courteous officer." Colonel Wadsworth first joined the 12th as a second lieutenant in 1903, was promoted first lieutenant in 1904, captain in 1908, and colonel in 1913. Before the 12th was selected for muster into the United States service Colonel Wadsworth agreed to vacate the colonelcy and serve as lieutenant colonel in order that Capt. Gordon Johnston, 11th U.S. Cav., could be appointed colonel. Major R. L. Foster will, it is expected, become lieutenant colonel and Capt. G. E. Roosevelt major.

First Lieut. Joseph De Rivera, 1st New York Field Art., and formerly an aid on the staff of Major General O'Ryan, has been found physically unfit for military service after medical examination, and has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Major Frederick N. Whitley, of the 1st Battalion, 22d N.Y. Engineers; Major Edmund D. McCarthy, adjutant of Brig. Gen. William Wilson's 3d Brigade, N.Y.; Lieut. Lawrence H. Gardner, aid to Brigadier General Wilson; 1st Lieut. Arthur B. Chase, Co. B, 14th N.Y.; 2d Lieut. James F. Curtiss, jr., Co. K, 14th N.Y.; Capt. Howard I. Champion, Co. I, 14th N.Y.; 2d Lieut. J. T. Prout, W. B. Burns and Rogers D. Montserat, of the 69th N.Y., who have been serving on the Texas border, have resigned.

Lieut. Ira Hodes, of the 14th N.Y., on duty at Mission, Texas, has been designated by Colonel Foote in response to a request from the Southern Department, U.S. Army, for duty with the 28th U.S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Ringgold. Lieutenant Hodes has been designated as first lieutenant with the machine-gun company.

In the camp of the 1st Cavalry, N.Y., at McAllen, Texas, a mess hall and kitchen has been contracted for, plank floors well up from the ground have been laid in the tents of the men, and high enough to be clear of water when the camp is inundated during the heavy rains. Considerable drainage has been done about the camp. The camp, despite its frequent flooding, has caused no unusual sickness. Most of the men in camp who have been sick have suffered from intestinal and stomach trouble, due to the intense heat, the alkali in the water and the sudden reversal of living conditions.

Major T. H. Shanton, Q.M. Corps, N.G.N.Y., has issued a call for 448 teamsters, horseshoers, saddlers, cooks, wheelwrights, packers, chauffeurs and mechanics to enlist for duty on the border.

NEW JERSEY.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector general of rifle practice of New Jersey, in a letter to the National Security League, under date of Sea Girt, N.J., July 26, says: "Forty-eight hours after the receipt of the President's order the entire outfit, consisting of three regiments of Infantry, one squadron of Cavalry, two batteries of Artillery, a Hospital and Ambulance Corps and a Signal Corps, were mobilized at Sea Girt, N.J., on the state camp grounds. None of the regiments was below peace strength, and nearly all of the regiments were recruited within the first few days to practically war strength. The prompt mobilization of the New Jersey troops placed

the War Department at a disadvantage, and it was several days before the necessary equipment and supplies were received to complete the outfit for actual service, and in fact not all the supplies required have been received at Sea Girt at this writing. The equipment and supplies necessary for immediate service had not been heretofore delivered to the state by the War Department. The Adjutant General of this state, Brig. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, jr., to whose energy and executive ability is due the prompt mobilization, incurred, with the approval of the Governor, obligations of about \$200,000 for horses and other necessary equipment and supplies, and for which the state assumed responsibility, in order to be prepared to move the troops promptly to the point designated by the Secretary of War.

"Within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the President's call the extensive rifle range at Sea Girt was put into commission, and immediately upon the arrival of the troops upon the grounds those who enlisted subsequent to the call were taken to the rifle range, instructed in the use of the weapon, and fired the marksman course. When the regiments left Sea Girt every recruit had received sufficient instruction to enable him to properly take care of and use his Springfield rifle. We have no information which shows that any other state gave the recruits this instruction and practice."

Lieut. Hobart B. Brown, of Troop C, 1st Squadron, N.J.N.G., has been chosen to succeed Major William A. Bryant, who was recently retired because of ill health. Major-elect Brown, whose home is in Newark, first joined the Guard as a private in the 1st Troop in August, 1906. He became first lieutenant in June, 1913.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Co. C, Separate Battalion Infantry, Capt. A. J. Hester commanding, and Co. D, Separate Battalion Infantry, Capt. George B. Konkle commanding, was on Aug. 10 ordered mustered into the service of the United States for camp guard, etc., at mobilization camp, Mount Gretna, Pa., during continuance of recruiting rendezvous at that place.

Co. F, 4th Inf., N.G. of Penn., Capt. James Archibald commanding, is transferred as of July 28, 1916, to Engineer Battalion and designated Co. C, Engineers. Co. K, Separate Battalion Infantry, Capt. Clyde M. Smith commanding, is transferred to 4th Infantry and designated as Company F. Co. F, 4th Inf., Capt. Clyde M. Smith commanding, was directed to proceed from home station at Sunbury, Pa., on Aug. 12, 1916, to mobilization camp at Mount Gretna, Pa., for physical examination and muster into the active service of the United States.

Lieuts. Charles C. Schrader and Everett Noble, 3d Pa. Inf., have been detailed to the Regulars, Schrader to the 23d Infantry and Noble to the 8th Cavalry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 9th Infantry of Massachusetts on duty at El Paso, Texas, finished its medical examination Aug. 9, losing only twenty-eight men out of the 1,500, and no officers. Major Nelson, the United States Army examining officer, said the regiment is in splendid condition. Men of the 9th were set to work building a new road from Camp Cotton to the nearest road to town, but Gen. George Bell, U.S.A., commanding the district of El Paso, according to a correspondent of the Boston Globe, sent out an order that enlisted men cannot be used for this sort of work, and Colonel Dunn has turned it over to forty Mexicans.

Hugh Clark, a recruit of the 2d Massachusetts Infantry, was placed in the stockade at Columbus, N.M., for writing and sending to a home newspaper an article in which he accused his company officers of neglecting the men. This article was printed in Holyoke, Mass., on July 29, whereupon the War Department sent the clipping to Columbus, ordering a strict investigation of the charges. After questioning Clark the officers of the regiment placed him under arrest for making false and misleading statements. A court-martial was ordered to sit in his case.

Battery A, Mass. N.G., has declined the War Department's offer mustering out student companies and has, it is reported, voted to remain on the Mexican border until the state troops are sent home. Every soldier in Battery A is a Harvard man except one, who comes from Princeton.

The 9th Massachusetts Infantry, in camp at El Paso, Texas, had a chapel dedicated on Aug. 6. It is known as St. Catherine's Chapel, and was dedicated by Bishop Anthony J. Schuler, of the diocese of El Paso. The chapel is constructed so that its sides can be raised entirely; it then remains a high, roofed and floored open space before a small, but richly decorated altar.

MICHIGAN.

The Signal Corps of the Michigan National Guard now have working in conjunction with them a \$12,000 aeroplane equipped with an eight-cylinder 137 horsepower motor manufactured by the F. L. W. Engineering Company. This machine was furnished by the Aero Club of the United States.

As a compliment from the Reo Automobile Company, the Machine-gun Company were furnished with an armor plated car, designed to mount three guns. This, together with the four Ford cars, each of which mount one of the latest models of Lewis rapid fire guns, Captain Crossman says, "will deliver a fire equivalent to three regiments of Infantry."

Capt. W. R. Stevens, regimental quartermaster, stated that the 33d Infantry is equipped ready to move on two hours' notice.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Six members of the Field Hospital of the District of Columbia N.G., on duty at Warren, Ariz., crossed into Mexican territory against orders. They were captured by Mexican troops, and returned to the U.S. camp, where they were tried by G.C.M. The men pleaded that they were ignorant of orders forbidding them to go into Mexican territory. They were sentenced to thirty days' confinement in camp at hard labor, and to a loss of two-thirds of their pay during that time. On the recommendation of Major Charles H. Bowker, commanding the Field Hospital, the fines of these six men were remitted.

Battery B, Field Art., District of Columbia Militia, Capt. George G. Wilson, and a detachment of recruits and casuals for the 1st Separate Battalion left Aug. 7 for Bisbee, Ariz.

ILLINOIS.

Three-wheeled kitchens are in use by the 1st Illinois Cavalry. Each troop prepared a three days' meal with that equipment alone and the opinions of the cooks is unanimously in favor of the contrivances. Each of the three is sufficient in itself to supply an entire regiment with complete meals on emergency. When the kitchens are used in active service, cooking is done while on the march, including the mixing of the raw materials. Hot food may be served five minutes after a halt is ordered. The old style stoves, with which practically all of the National Guard units as well as the Regular Army are

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supplied, require two and one-half hours after the last before the meals are served.

LOUISIANA.

Donna, Texas, where the Louisiana National Guard is on duty, is a small town similar to Mercedes, Pharr, Chihuahua and others. There are several hundred people inhabitants and some farms. The ground is sandy with a growth of mesquite and weeds. There are no trees within miles, but mesquite bushes grow higher than a man's head. The usual tropical prickly plants are found and to attempt to navigate the thickets is inviting a reception such as a city person would consider horrible.

MINNESOTA.

According to Capt. F. E. Krembs, of the 1st Minnesota Infantry, who was recently mustered out of the Federal service, the regimental infirmary at Llando Grande, Texas, is in need of funds the worst way, and it has been necessary for the officers to advance money for the purchase of cots and other necessities which, he says, should have been furnished by the Government. The money received from the state upon the Guard's departure has been expended for tent floors and incidentals, and now is exhausted," said the Captain on Aug. 8.

WISCONSIN.

Lieut. George Merkel, battalion adjutant of the 2d Wisconsin Infantry, on duty at San Antonio, Texas, is, among other duties, in charge of the regimental canteen. To give some idea of what a canteen means to the men of a regiment, Lieutenant Merkel outlined a portion of the sales for one day. It included 1,092 pint bottles of milk, seventy cases of soda water, fifty-four gallons of ice cream, 15,000 cigarettes. In addition to these few articles there are innumerable boxes of crackers, stamps, and incidentals of necessity and luxury that the men are continually buying. The profits made by the canteen, however, indirectly revert to the men of the different companies. They are put into the company mess fund and in this way the soldiers are benefitted doubly.

COLORADO.

Orders were received by Adjutant General H. P. Gamble, of Colorado, on Aug. 14, from the Central Department, U.S. Army, at Chicago, directing him to postpone entrainment of the Colorado National Guard units for the Mexican border. The force of this state has not been in good condition. At the 1915 inspection 699 enlisted men were absent and 938 were present. Twenty of the organizations were rated as "poor."

WEST POINT.

Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, recently appointed Commandant of Cadets, has assumed office and will soon move from the south end to the Commandant's quarters.

Camp illumination will take place on Aug. 19; on account of the protective quarantine established because of the infantile paralysis epidemic in New York, no visitors from outside the post will be permitted. Everything is very quiet, and the summer tourist is conspicuous by absence.

The corps started on a four-day practice march on Aug. 14; they will remain near the reservation on the western side of the Hudson. Col. and Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Beukema, their daughter, have returned from a vacation trip of several weeks. Mrs. Cooper and Miss Hathaway, who have spent the past month with their niece, Mrs. Rethers, returned to their home in Indiana last week.

Mrs. Beere gave a jolly informal bridge on Friday for her mother, Mrs. Chessman, and for Mesdames Rethers, Manley, Meyer, Hoisington, Bloom, Misses Ringwalt and Hayes. Prizes were won by Mesdames Meyer and Hoisington. Mrs. Asensio joined at tea. Lieut. and Mrs. Franke are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Gustav Henry Franke, jr., on Aug. 12. Dr. Grayson, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Colonel Biddle. Lieutenant Grant, recently on duty at Plattsburg, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt. Lieutenants Stilwell, Kalloch, Hayes, Bingham and Conard have returned from Plattsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jenkins have gone on a week's motor trip through the Berkshires. Mrs. Coleman is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Coleman, at Governors Island. Mrs. Beere will sail Wednesday for New Orleans with her small son, Donald, jr., and thence proceed to Douglas, Ariz., to join Lieutenant Beere. Mrs. Richardson, who with her daughter, Miss Richardson, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Estes, has returned to her home in Wisconsin; Mrs. Hewkin, who has spent the past year with her daughter, Mrs. Estes, accompanied Mrs. Richardson west. Dr. McAlister has gone on a leave of several weeks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Devers have said good-bye to the post and have gone to Washington, to be guests of relatives before sailing in September for station in Hawaii. Lieutenant Meyer has returned from Fort Terry, where he was on duty all summer; after taking examination for promotion he will proceed to Fort Hamilton, his new station. Recent visitors at the post were Lieuts. Harry L. Hodges, A. M. Weyand, Thompson Lawrence and Joseph H. Grant. Maj. Estes, ill for six weeks, is now somewhat improved.

Mrs. Strong, wife of Gen. Frederick S. Strong, has gone to Orchard Lake, Mich., after a visit with her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong; Gen. and Mrs. Strong will sail

in September for their station in Hawaii. Mrs. Ennis had an informal sewing party on Thursday for Mrs. Smith and for Mesdames Stilwell, Hunt, Carter, Somers and Gruber. Mrs. Thomlinson entertained on Tuesday with tea for the wives of the officers of the Tactical Department.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Torrey have as their guest Lieutenant Torrey's mother, Mrs. Zerach W. Torrey, who will stay with them until conditions in Haiti permit her to join her other son, Lieut. H. P. Torrey, U.S.M.C., detailed as captain in the Haitian Constabulary. Capt. and Mrs. Somers gave a champagne-dish supper on Saturday, when their guests were Mrs. Stilwell, Mrs. Smith, Major and Mrs. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. Gruber.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Aug. 17, 1916.

The battleships Missouri (flagship), Wisconsin and Ohio, comprising the midshipmen's summer practice squadron, with Capt. Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, in command, have started on the last leg of the annual cruise. The squadron sailed Wednesday of last week from the New England coast for Hampton Roads, Va., after maneuvers in New England waters extending as far as Portland, Me. Provincetown, Mass., has been the base of these operations. The ships will now prepare for the big gun target practice over the southern drill grounds, upon the conclusion of which they will be headed for Annapolis.

Comdr. T. J. Sean, U.S.N., has arrived to succeed Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, U.S.N., as officer in charge of buildings and grounds at the Naval Academy. Commander Pringle is in command of the cruiser Dixie.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. H. Royall are entertaining Rev. Dr. W. C. Whitaker and Miss Dorothy Whitaker, of Knoxville, Tenn. The Rev. L. L. Marsh, of Queen Anne Parish, and the Rev. E. E. Knight, of Baltimore, were guests last week of Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, of the Naval Academy. Mrs. Randolph Harrison, who has been spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Eberle, wife of the Superintendent, has returned to her home in Washington. Mrs. John J. Knapp, widow of Captain Knapp, U.S.N., has also returned home after a visit to Mrs. Eberle. Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. B. Milton, U.S.N., have been guests of Mrs. Eberle.

The Naval Hospital Corps won from the Plebes in baseball Wednesday last with a score of 4 to 3.

Mrs. Hill, wife of Lieut. Owen Hill, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Somers, Prince George street. Lieut. George M. Courts, U.S.N., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Courts at Arundel-on-the-Bay. Ensign and Mrs. Newbold Trotter Lawrence are entertaining a house party at Arundel-on-the-Bay. Mrs. Lawrence will later join her mother, Mrs. Richard Gromwell, of Baltimore, at the Baltimore Inn, Cape May, N.J. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Kincaid are spending their vacation at Deer Park, Md. Miss Margaret C. North, daughter of Comdr. A. L. Norton, has arrived at Eagles Mere, Pa., after being the guest of Pay Dir. and Mrs. J. R. Martin at the Naval Academy. Miss Edith McCormick, daughter of Med. Dir. A. M. D. McCormick, has gone to Berryville, Md., after being guest of Miss Katharine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Knight, at Newport, R.I.

E. T. Talbot, of Mississippi, has the distinction of being the first one who passed the July mental examinations to be sworn in as a midshipman. He was admitted on Monday. C. F. Finch and L. J. Maxson, appointed from the enlisted personnel of the Navy, were admitted to the Naval Academy on Saturday. The Navy football team will get a valuable quarter-back this fall if William Roberts, of Peoria, Ill., measures up to the prescribed physical examination for admission as a midshipman. Roberts, who was the star of the eleven of Colgate University, New York, last season, has passed mental examinations.

The cruise of the practice squadron, a letter from one of the officers in the squadron says, has been a successful one. "You would be surprised," he adds, "at all the First Classmen have learned. They have practically run the ship since June 3, and the officers have merely advised them when necessary to keep the ship out of danger. In getting under way, coming to anchor, maneuvering at sea and carrying out the routine in port, the First Classmen have had actual charge."

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1916.

General Hodges, commanding North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, accompanied by Major Proctor, C.A.C., made an inspection of the post on Monday. Lieutenant Hogan has been enjoying a visit from his brother. Lieut. Harold Scampson left last week for Hancock Point, Me., to visit his mother before sailing for the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. Eddy and daughter left Wednesday to visit Mrs. Eddy's home in Hartford, Conn., before returning to Panama. Mr. J. White, of Baltimore, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Lee, left on Wednesday for Plattsburg to participate in the next camp.

An informal dance was given in the barracks of the 100th Co. Wednesday evening by the young set of Fort Terry. Mrs. Cameron, of Montclair, N.J., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Haskell, at Fort Michie. Mrs. Hewkin made a short visit to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Davis, of Hartford, last week. The 1,200 boys who have been in camp on Plum Island for five weeks broke camp Thursday, after a very successful and enjoyable tour. Lieut. and Mrs. Putney returned Friday to West Point.

Mr. Conner Goolrick, of Petersburg, Va., arrived Friday for a short visit to his brother, Lieutenant Goolrick. Mrs. Haskell, of Fort Michie, gave a luncheon on Friday for her mother, Mrs. Cameron, and Mesdames Trotter, Givens and Barlow. Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick left Friday for West Point, where they will remain for a while before going to their new station, Fort Howard. Captain Wertenbaker visited Fort Wright on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Lee and Mrs. White, of Baltimore, left Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Lee will return to West Point. Lieutenant Goolrick left Monday for Washington to take examination for Field Artillery.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

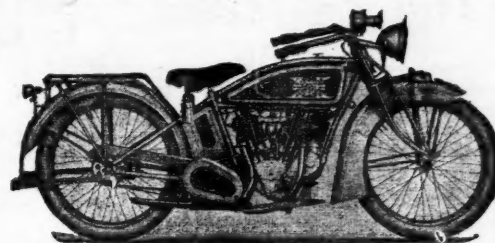
Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 14, 1916.

Mrs. George P. Tyner has returned from Del Rio, Texas, where she spent a month with Captain Tyner, 14th Cav. Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Stahl were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Dodsworth, in Kansas City, Mo., last week. Mrs. E. D. Scott gave a charming informal party Tuesday at the Officers' Club for her sister, Mrs. Ingalls, of San Diego, who was en route to Maine. Mrs. Scott left Saturday for Washington to join Captain Scott, who will be a member of the War College the coming year.

Mrs. Truby C. Martin, wife of Captain Martin, 1st Field Art., will come this week from Honolulu, H.T., to be the guest of Major and Mrs. W. W. Martin, National Military Home. Capt. H. B. Fiske has returned from Texas to join his family here. Captain Fiske will be an instructor at the Service Schools the coming year.

Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, to be an instructor at the Service Schools, arrived Monday from Houston and will be guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr until settled in quarters. Mrs. Bjornstad will come early in September from San Francisco, Cal., where she is visiting relatives during the heated season. Capt. Le Roy Etting, also an instructor, has joined his family here. Mrs. W. T. Hannum gave a juvenile party on Saturday as an honor to her small niece, Rosalind Deakyn, who celebrated her fifth anniversary. The party took place on the lawn, which was made particularly beautiful by the use of white wicker furniture with blue upholstering, while long lines of Chinese lanterns were suspended between the lawns

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of Major Hannum and Captain Drum, adjoining. Games of all sorts were enjoyed and the favors for each young guest were pretty Chinese toys. A supper was served from a table beautifully laid with a cloth of lace, the centerpiece being a basket filled with roses, and the birthday cake held five lighted tapers. The guests were Charlotte Hannum, Carroll Drum, Elizabeth Davis, David Schockley, Billy Davis and Robert and Billy Cavanaugh.

Miss Georgia Fuller, who has been the guest of friends for several months at West Point, has returned to Fort Leavenworth. Miss Goodfellow, who has resided at the post for thirty-five years, left yesterday for Washington for an indefinite stay with relatives. Miss Goodfellow has conducted a kindergarten at the post for a number of years. Mr. Hal Gaylord, guest of his sister, Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, has returned to his home in Kansas City. Mrs. J. J. Fulmer left last week for northern Michigan to visit at the summer residence of her mother.

Mrs. Emily Hughes, guest of her daughter, Mrs. O. Hope, left last week for her home at Virginia Beach, Va. Miss Nelle Gallagher has returned to her home in Kansas City, Mo., after a visit with Mrs. John Morgan. Capt. E. L. Daley, called to the post on account of the illness of his small son, has returned to the Texas border, Master Daley having entirely recovered. Mrs. Telesphor Gottschalk, guest of her mother, Mrs. Harriet Markle, in Leavenworth, leaves shortly for El Paso to join Captain Gottschalk.

Mrs. Stanley Koch has arrived from Chicago to be the guest of Mrs. D. D. Gregory. Mrs. Koch is with her parents, Col. and Mrs. N. F. McClure, at Hotel Del Prado, Chicago, where Colonel McClure is recovering from a wound received by accidental discharge of a rifle. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr and Mrs. Harry La T. Cavanaugh were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ben Lear for a motor party and dinner at Hotel Muehlbach, Kansas City, Thursday. Lieut. Frank Moorman left Saturday for St. Louis to take an examination for transfer to the Artillery branch.

Mrs. H. O. Olson has returned from Eagle Mountain, Tenn., where she spent a portion of the summer. Col. Eben Swift, new Commandant of the Service Schools, will arrive from San Francisco Aug. 20. Chaplain F. B. Doherty, chaplain at the Disciplinary Barracks, is spending several weeks in New York.

Colonel Sedgwick Rice has returned from Washington, where he was called by the Secretary of War to consult over prison matters. It is said that the higher War Department officials are deeply interested in prison work at this post and are well pleased with the way Colonel Rice is pushing the construction of new buildings and general reform work among prisoners. With small detachments leaving frequently Fort Leavenworth has become almost deserted. There are practically no troops on duty except those connected with the schools.

A Leavenworth inventor, George W. Jackson, has worked on what is apparently a successful model of a movable filed steel entrenchment and protection for troops advancing to cut wire entanglements. The machine is also being equipped with cutting devices calculated to clip six strands of barb wire at one time. Men familiar with military matters claim that Jackson has hit on a device which will be most valuable when practically applied by armies in the field.

Miss Lou Uline, guest of Miss May Wulfekuhler, in Denver, Colo., is at present a member of a house party being given by Miss Josephine Renz, at her summer home in Boulder, Colo.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 14, 1916.

Everything on the Louisiana and Illinois was in readiness this morning to receive the many civilians from every part of the country for the training trip, known as the "John Paul Jones" cruise. The Louisiana was in Baltimore last night to receive part of her crew before coming to Norfolk to-day. Both ships sail to-morrow to join the other seven units of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet leaving for Portland, Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia to rendezvous in Gardiners Bay Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hencke, of Norfolk, are guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Paymr. and Mrs. S. L. Bethen, at their cottage, Newport, R.I. Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine are spending two weeks at Natural Bridge, Va. Mrs. Clyde G. West is expected home Monday from a visit to her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Richardson, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Donald F. Patterson, two weeks in Norfolk with Lieutenant Patterson, U.S.S. Dolphin, has returned to Washington.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades had a dance Wednesday for their guest, Miss Mary Alexander, of Wheeling, W. Va. Dental Surg. and Mrs. E. H. Tennant have taken the home of Paymr. and Mrs. Felix R. Holt, Graydon avenue, for several weeks. Mrs. Thomas Bain left last week for Jamestown, R.I., to join her daughters, Mrs. Frank C. Cook and

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Miss Kathleen Bain, and spend the remainder of the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. Pamperin are guests at Miss Smith's cottage, Willoughby Beach. Mrs. Edwin B. Maynard is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Maynard at Jamestown. Later she will join her husband, Dr. E. B. Maynard, at San Antonio. Ensign Robert H. Maury was week-end guest of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McIlwaine, jr.

Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillon, of Annapolis, and Miss Katherine Walton, guests at Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va., for the summer, gave a supper after the dance Wednesday for Miss Cornelia Truxton, of Norfolk. Mrs. W. W. Galt leaves this week to spend some time at Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va. Lieut. Alfred G. Zimmermann arrived Saturday from Philadelphia to spend the week-end with Mrs. Zimmermann, guest of her parents, Paymr. Dir. William W. Galt, retired, and Mrs. Galt. Mr. and Mrs. Richard McIlwaine, jr., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ellen Wilson Maury, to Mr. John Randolph Coupland, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Randolph Coupland, of Norfolk. The wedding will take place in November.

Mrs. C. W. Worden and Miss Mary Worden arrived from Washington Saturday to spend the week-end with Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean. Lieut. Jack J. London, U.S.N., and Mr. Henry London, of Raleigh, N.C., spent the week-end at Virginia Beach.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD'S PANTOMIME.

Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 15, 1916.

A most brilliant musical entertainment, "Mignonette," was given on the grounds of Capt. W. L. Howard's quarters Friday and Saturday for the benefit of the Navy Relief Association and about \$700 was realized. The pantomime was written and produced by Miss Mary Stearns Heffenger, of Portsmouth, daughter of P.A. Surg. Arthur C. Heffenger, U.S.N., retired, and the audience was composed of a representative gathering from the reservation and Portsmouth and summer residents of York Harbor, York Beach, Rye and Hampton. The pantomime was a pretty little piece of dramatized fiction, enhanced by a beautiful natural setting, magnificent costumes and strong acting by all the participants. The natural setting was ideal, the stately terraces and imposing grounds making the scene one that could not be surpassed. The costumes were gorgeous and perfectly fitting to the period the play represented, the whole making a spectacle remarkable for beauty and grace. Particularly strong in their parts were Miss Helen Lighthouse, as the scheming Cardinal; Mrs. D. A. McElduff, wife of Lieut. D. A. McElduff, U.S.N., as the flirtatious Diane; Lieut. Joseph D. Murray, U.S.M.C., as a blasé, ennuied monarch, who was ably supported by Lieut. Harold H. Ritter, U.S.N., and Mr. Everett; Mrs. G. W. Martin, wife of Lieut. George W. Martin, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Charles Conrad, wife of Paymr. Charles Conrad, U.S.N., who injected a little spirit of comedy into the piece with her part of Mistress of the Robes. Mignonette's part was taken by Miss Priscilla Heffenger, whose dancing was also a feature.

A special feature of the program was the singing of Mrs. G. P. Dyer, wife of Paymr. George P. Dyer, U.S.N., whose selections were finely rendered. Others in the cast, whose acting was admirable, were Miss Eleanor Gooding, Dr. B. C. Woodbury, Miss Katherine Thaxter, Master James McE. Huey, jr., son of Capt. James McE. Huey, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Wygant, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Benyard B. Wygant, U.S.N.; Miss Catherine Knox, Mrs. William Winder, Misses Francesca Heffenger, Adelaide Z. Conrad, Ellen R. Kaufmann, Frederika Kaufmann, Isabel C. Merriam, Dorothy Moe, Elthreda W. Seabury, K. Lispenard Seabury, Elizabeth F. Thaxter, Rosamond Thaxter, Francis G. Wendell, Adelaide Conrad, Dorothy Conrad, Dorothy Keeley, Elizabeth Moe, K. Lispenard Seabury, Dorothea Brownell, Beatrice Jenkins, Isabel C. Merriam, Helen Souter, Mabel Southwick, Mrs. Huey, wife of Capt. James McE. Huey, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Philip W. Delano and Mrs. Gill, wife of Lieut. Charles C. Gill, U.S.N.

The patronesses: Mrs. W. L. Howard, wife of Captain Howard, U.S.N., commandant; Mrs. F. E. Potter, Mrs. John Kendrick Bangs, Mrs. Charles S. Barney, Mrs. Samuel Barrett, Mrs. John Cadwalader, Mrs. Arthur Aster Carey, Mrs. James K. Cogswell, Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge, Mrs. William T. Councilman, Mrs. Stephen Decatur, Miss Rose Dexter, Mrs. Albertus T. Dudley, Mrs. Arthur D. Hill, Mrs. Arthur C. Heffenger, Mrs. Laura C. Hills, Mrs. James R. May, Mrs. Arthur Nazzo, Miss Elizabeth Perkins, Mrs. Charles F. Perry, Mrs. John Hamilton Rice, Miss Elizabeth Sawyer, Mrs. Dexter Tiffany, Mrs. Wallis D. Walker, Mrs. Barrett Wendell and Mrs. Gordon Wendell.

The grounds were finely decorated with banners and pennants and every attention was paid the guests. Three booths for sale of candy, flowers and lemonade were well patronized. The candy booth was in charge of Mrs. Gill, wife of Lieut. Charles C. Gill, U.S.N., assisted by Mrs. Arthur McArthur, wife of Comdr. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N.; Mrs. William Seabury, Mrs. William H. Toaz, wife of Lieutenant Toaz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Arthur H. Rice, wife of Lieutenant Rice, U.S.N.

NAVY GENERAL ORDERS.

G.O. 213, MAY 12, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes an executive order re status of Coast Guard when employed as a part of the Navy.

G.O. 214, MAY 15, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Announces the cancellation of G.O. 21.

G.O. 215, MAY 20, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes an executive order re the Panama Canal.

G.O. 216, MAY 23, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that the service badge of the Army of Cuban pacification authorized by G.O. 35, Navy Dept., Aug. 13, 1909, will be issued gratuitously to all officers and enlisted men of the Navy, or who have been in the Navy, and who served ashore in Cuba in connection with Cuban pacification between Sept. 12, 1906, and April 1, 1909.

G.O. 217, MAY 25, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Names for New Destroyers.
Destroys Nos. 69 to 74, inclusive, are hereby assigned names as follows:
No. 69, Caldwell; No. 70, Craven; No. 71, Gwin; No. 72, Conner; No. 73, Stockton; No. 74, Manley.

G.O. 218, JUNE 5, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Plan of Organization of Naval Forces.

1. The naval forces of the United States shall be organized in accordance with the following definitions and plan:

2. Definitions.

A fleet is an organized body of ships under the command of a commander-in-chief.

A force is the major subdivision of a fleet. It is usually composed of all the vessels of that fleet that are of the same type or class or that are assigned to the same duty.

A squadron is the major subdivision of a force of vessels other than torpedo vessels.

A flotilla is the major subdivision of a force of torpedo vessels.

A division is the major subdivision of a squadron or of a flotilla.

A section is one-half of a division.

Plan.

Normal Composition of Subdivisions.

Two ships in each section of battleships, battle cruisers and armored cruisers.

Three ships in each section of all ships other than battleships, battle cruisers and armored cruisers.

Two sections in each division.

Two divisions in each squadron of battleships, battle cruisers and armored cruisers.

Three divisions in each flotilla.

Three divisions in each squadron of vessels other than battleships, battle cruisers and armored cruisers.

The number of squadrons or flotillas in a force is not limited.

3. Names of Subdivisions of the Fleet.

Fleets shall be named geographically: U.S. Atlantic Fleet, U.S. Pacific Fleet, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Forces shall be named as follows: Battleship Force, Scout Force, Cruiser Force, Destroyer Force, Submarine Force, Mine Force and Train.

Squadrons and flotillas shall be named by serial numbers, beginning with one in each force.

Divisions shall be named by serial numbers, beginning with one in each force.

Sections are not named permanently.

When necessary for clearness the name of the fleet shall follow the name of the subdivision of the fleet.

Examples: Battleship Division One, Scout Division Ten, Cruiser Division Six, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Destroyer Flotilla One, Submarine Division Five, Mine Division Two, Train Squadron Four.

In numbering squadrons, flotillas and divisions the newest ships shall have the largest numbers.

4. Titles of Commanders of Subdivisions.

The title of the commander of any subdivision of the fleet shall be formed by prefixing the title commander to the name of the subdivision of the fleet he commands.

Example: Commander Battleship Division One, Commander Scout Division Ten, Commander Train, Commander Train Squadron Six.

5. Assignment of Vessels.

The Department will assign vessels to fleets, forces, squadrons, flotillas and divisions, but such assignment shall not be interpreted to limit the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief in making at any time a strategic or tactical distribution of his command.

6. Reserve Forces.

The ships in commission in reserve that are so assigned shall be named Reserve Force, U.S. ——— Fleet. They shall constitute a part of the general command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet within whose geographic limits they are stationed. Each reserve force shall be under the immediate command of a Commander Reserve Force, U.S. ——— Fleet.

The Commander Reserve Force shall be charged with and be responsible for all details of control and administration of the vessels of his command. He shall keep the Commander-in-Chief constantly informed as to the efficiency and availability of the vessels of the Reserve Force and of their personnel, and of the readiness of his command for mobilization. He shall correspond directly with the Department. The Reserve Force shall be available for special assignment by the Department.

Subdivisions of a reserve force shall be named by the numbers they would have should they join the active fleet.

7. Administrative Command.

Administrative command shall be exercised by the Commander-in-Chief through the force commanders; by the force commander: through the division commanders of the Battleship Force and Scout Force; and through the squadron commanders or through the flotilla commanders of all other forces.

Tactical command shall be exercised by the Commander-in-Chief through the force commanders; by the force commanders through the squadron commanders or through the flotilla commanders; by the squadron commanders and flotilla commanders through the division commanders; but any flag officer may communicate directly, for tactical purposes, with any vessel or any subdivision of his command.

9. Organization of Small Fleets.

Fleets made up of vessels not suitable for tactical grouping may be organized so as best to meet their special situation.

10. Changes in Navy Regulations, Signal Books, General Orders, etc., to conform with this order will be issued as soon as practicable.

G.O. 219, JUNE 16, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Refers to quarterly money allotments for vessels in "reserve" and "ordinary," and supersedes G.O. 149.

G.O. 220, JUNE 19, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Makes addition of a paragraph of G.O. 210, relating to requests for work after arrival at a yard.

G.O. 221, JUNE 20, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Relates to laws of the Canal Zone relative to bills of health.

G.O. 222, JUNE 20, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Cancels G.O. 41, June 23, 1913, which is superseded by new instructions. These relate to aeronautics—Division of Cognizance.

G.O. 223, JUNE 22, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Use of Radio Apparatus on Submarines.

1. Until submarines are equipped with thoroughly reliable hydrogen detectors, the radio apparatus shall not be used for sending when the vessel has been sealed up, or without outboard ventilation, for a period of four hours or greater. After the vessel has been sealed up, or without outboard ventilation, for a period of four hours or greater, the radio apparatus may be used for sending, as soon as the hatches (or hatch) have been opened and outboard ventilation established for a period sufficiently long to purify the air within the vessel.

W. S. BENSON, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

DAUBIN.—Born Aug. 10, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin, U.S.N., at the Providence Hospital, Washington, D.C., a daughter, Elizabeth Bowen.

FERGUSON.—Born Aug. 15, 1916, a daughter to Mrs. L. M. Ferguson, widow of the late Lieut. Luther M. Ferguson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Brookline, Mass.

FRANKE.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Gustav H. Franke, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Gustav Henry Franke, jr.

HILLIARD.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 2, 1916, to Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hilliard, U.S.N., a daughter.

McDOWELL.—Born at New Windsor, N.Y., Aug. 6, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. John M. McDowell, 8th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Joan Harris.



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PHELAN.—Born a son, Roger, to Lieut. and Mrs. Cyril A. Phelan, U.S.A., at Fort Adams, R.I., on Aug. 3, 1916.

SCOTT.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 2, 1916, to the wife of Capt. W. R. Scott, Inf., U.S.A., a son, William Ross.

SHERIDAN.—Born to Capt. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th U.S. Cav., and Isabel M'G. Sheridan a son, Philip H. Sheridan, 3d, on Aug. 11, 1916, at Washington, D.C.

YOPP.—Born to Sergt. Major and Mrs. F. J. Yopp, U.S.A., retired, at Plattsburg, N.Y., July 7, 1916, a son, John Nicholas.

YOUNT.—Born Aug. 12, 1916, to Mrs. George Yount at Oakland, Cal., a son. Mrs. Yount is a sister of Capt. W. T. Conway, 7th U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

BROWN—AUGUR.—On Aug. 8, 1916, in New York city, Mrs. Edith Hutcherson Augur and Mr. John Livingston Brown.

GARRETT—GRISARD.—At Hartwell, Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1916, Mr. John W. Garrett and Miss Lucie Constance Grisard, daughter of Major and Mrs. John S. Grisard.

HEMPHILL—GIRARD.—At San Antonio, Texas, on Aug. 8, 1916, Capt. John E. Hemphill, 11th U.S. Cav., and Miss Louise Girard, daughter of Col. J. B. Girard, U.S.A., retired.

NOYES—GARRATT.—At San Antonio, Texas, July 20, 1916, Lieut. Edward A. Noyes, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Thelma Monroe Garratt.

ROBERTSON—CREBS.—At Fort Missoula, Mont., Aug. 10, 1916, Lieut. Walter Melville Robertson, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Lorene Crebs.

DIED.

BEAUMONT.—Died at Harvey's Lake, Pa., Aug. 17, 1916, Lieut. Col. Eugene B. Beaumont, U.S.A., retired.

DE JANCIGNY.—Died May 16, 1916, Madame Charles Du Bois de Jancigny, mother of Mrs. Phelan, wife of Dr. Henry du R. Phelan, U.S.A., aged seventy-eight.

GRIFFIS.—Died at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1916, Mrs. H. E. Griffis, mother of 1st Lieut. F. C. Griffis, M.R.C., Fort Morgan, Ala., aged seventy-two years.

McMANUS.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1916, Coms. Sgt. Edward McManus, U.S.A.

RIEBE.—Died, Herbert B. Riebe, jr., infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Riebe, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 7, 1916.

ROUSE.—Died Aug. 11, 1916, Major John D. Rouse, U.S.V., of Atlantic City, N.J., formerly of New Orleans, La., and brother-in-law of Lieut. Comdr. John D. Wainwright, U.S.N. Major Rouse was major in the 77th Illinois Volunteers, and a member of the Columbus Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D.C., on Monday, Aug. 14, 1916. Mail may be addressed care Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Atlantic City, N.J.

RYAN.—Died at Boston, Mass., Aug. 15, 1916, Dr. George Whitehouse Ryan, son of the late Comdr. George P. Ryan, U.S. Navy.

WINN.—Died at Eagle Pass, Texas, Aug. 12, 1916, Major Robert N. Winn, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Brevet Major Gen. John G. Eddy, commander of the 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., was retired on account of the age limit on Aug. 17, 1916, after an honorable and efficient service of close on forty-one years. He was born in New York, Aug. 17, 1852, and first joined the Guard as a private in the 47th Infantry, Nov. 16, 1875. General Eddy was promoted to second lieutenant, Oct. 30, 1877; first lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1878; adjutant, April 6, 1881; major, Nov. 19, 1884; lieutenant colonel, April 2, 1890; colonel, March 18, 1901, and brigadier general, 2d Brigade, Nov. 11, 1907. When President McKinley called for volunteers in 1898 General Eddy, then colonel in the 47th, entered the U.S. service with it and served in Porto Rico. He held the rank of colonel of volunteers from May 4, 1898, to Dec. 2, 1898. General Eddy has been in command at Camp Whitman, Green Haven, N.Y., for over a month, incident to the preparation of troops to be sent to the Mexican border. He returned to Brooklyn last week to resume his duties as brigade commander, with headquarters at the 23d Regiment Armory. General Eddy was brevetted a major general on Dec. 16, 1908, for faithful and meritorious services.

A dental and a veterinary corps has been established in the National Guard of Pennsylvania as a part of the Medical Department.

Recruiting for the 15th Infantry (colored), N.G.N.Y., is progressing. Five companies have now been organized—three in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn. William Hayward, Public Service Commissioner, the colonel of the 15th, is confident he can organize a fine regiment. He has been an officer in a Western regiment, and is enthusiastic in his work. According to present intentions, one battalion will be recruited in Brooklyn, one in the Harlem section, and one partially in Manhattan and the Bronx. Recruiting stations are located at the headquarters of the regiment at Lafayette Hall, Seventh avenue and 132d street, New York city, and in Brooklyn at 114 Myrtle avenue, besides a recruiting tent at Dean street and Rochester avenue, Brooklyn. A number of men honorably discharged from the colored regiments of the Regular Army are among the men enlisted. Three colored men have passed their examinations for commissions.

Governor Gates of Vermont, on Aug. 16, called a special session of the Legislature for Aug. 24, at which the question of providing financial assistance for the dependents of troops on the border will be considered.

Guns for the 3d Field Artillery (heavy) and also harness have arrived at Camp Whitman, N.Y. Major H. L. Jackson's

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appointment as lieutenant colonel has been received. He is a major of Infantry, U.S.A.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

GALVESTON HURRICANE.—Reimbursement for private property lost in hurricane at Galveston and Texas City in August, 1915, was discussed in a communication addressed by Secretary of War to Speaker of House of Representatives on Jan. 11 last, which communication was referred to Committee on Appropriations and printed as House Document No. 582, present session of Congress. The matter will probably be taken up in connection with the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, not yet reported.

MESS SERGEANT.—As we have already explained, since July 1 the rating of mess sergeant is a distinct one in the Army and a definite pay of \$36 monthly in Engineers and \$30 in Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry is fixed. After July 1 no one could be detailed to act as mess sergeant and receive the \$6 monthly extra formerly provided for men of various grades detailed to mess sergeant duty. A quartermaster sergeant, therefore, who formerly earned additional pay for acting as mess sergeant does not suffer a reduction in grade pay by the Defense Act when he, in common with others, loses the opportunity to make extra money in this particular line of what was formerly additional duty.

W. C.—In Cir. 13, 1916, Q.M.C., we find that the only classification of Q.M. sergeants, senior grade, examinations for which are open to sergeants first class, is that of "quartermaster sergeant, senior grade—engineer of motor transport." For this classification not only are the "sergeants, first class—truckmasters" eligible, but so also are "sergeants—assistant truckmasters, machinists and chauffeurs." We presume that for the work of engineer of motor transport the Q.M. sergeant, senior grade, qualifications as a motor car expert would be considered above his strictly clerical and educational ability. Hence the opening here for the sergeant, first class, and sergeants specified.

J. S.—When and by whom the first submarine boat was built will probably never be known. It is said that Alexander the Great was interested in submarine navigation, and it is said that some English ships were destroyed in 1373 by fire carried under water. In the early part of the seventeenth century submarine boats were numerous, and in 1624 Cornelius Van Grehbel exhibited to King James I. on the Thames at England a submarine boat of his own design. By 1727 no less than fourteen types of submarines had been patented in England alone. David Bushnell, an American, built his first submarine boat in 1775, and this boat later attacked H.M.S. Eagle, in New York Harbor. Plunging mechanism was devised about the middle of the eighteenth century, but the American inventor Fulton developed the vertical and horizontal rudder and provided for the artificial supply of air. A form of periscope was exhibited in 1692, and in 1854 Davies still further developed it. In 1863 several submarines, propelled by engines, were commenced in Europe, and these at intervals were followed by others. The French navy began experimenting with subma-

rine boats about 1885, and between that time and 1893 built several. In 1899 the French began the active construction of submarines and ten of them were launched in 1901. In 1886 Nordenfeldt built two large submarines for Turkey, but little was ever done with them after they passed into Turkish hands. In 1889 Spain built the Penal. Portugal followed with the Plongeur in 1892. Italy built the Belfino in 1895. The first submarine boat was ordered by the United States about 1895, but was never completed. Seven of the Holland type, however, were ordered in 1900, and one was purchased when nearly completed early in that year.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Aug. 15, 1916.

Col. Delamere Skerrett has returned after several weeks on temporary duty with the state Militia. Colonel Skerrett and Mrs. Hinchman entertained at dinner on Friday for Mrs. Bettison, Chaplain and Mrs. Yates and Captain Sevier. Col. and Mrs. C. L. H. Ruggles and Miss Ruggles had as guests last week Miss Ada Birmingham, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Mary Sue Donaldson, of Governors Island. Miss Ruggles gave a beach party Thursday night for Miss Birmingham, Miss Donaldson, Capt. and Mrs. Miles, Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert, Colonel Gatley, Major Westervelt, Dr. Leavenworth, Lieutenants Simpson, Kimball and Spalding.

Mrs. Marcellus Thompson and young daughter are spending the summer with Col. and Mrs. George Harvey at their home at Deal Beach. Miss Laura Dodson, who has been a recent guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Dodson, has returned to her home in Virginia. Mrs. Robert Hoffman, of Baltimore, Md., spent the week with Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, who entertained at dinner on Wednesday for her, Mrs. W. R. Bettison and Capt. Granville Sevier. Dr. Leavenworth is spending the summer here with his mother, Mrs. H. P. Leavenworth. Mrs. J. M. Ressler, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert, returned last week to her home in Norfolk, Va.

Major Nelson Gape, M.C., was a visitor Saturday. Dr. Arthur R. Jarrett, M.R.C., of Brooklyn, is post surgeon while Major Gape is on duty at Governors Island. Mrs. Hinchman was at home informally on Sunday afternoon. Among those who called were Mesdames Ruggles, Young, Bettison, Dodson, Hoffman, Yates and Coulter. Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates left to-day in their motor car for camp in the Adirondacks. Dr. Frank, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting his son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Selby H. Frank.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 14, 1916.

Mrs. Walsh arrived from New York last week and is visiting her niece, Mrs. Francis Hunter. Colonel Dickman spent a few days' leave in the post from Plattsburg last week. Miss Whittemore, of Massachusetts, visiting Mrs. William Smedberg, left last week. Capt. Charles G. Harvey, on temporary duty at Fort Myer, Va., has been ordered to the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley. Mrs. Harvey, recently returned from Fort Myer, expects to join Captain Harvey at Fort Riley in September.

The Misses Jordan, from Maryland, were in the post last week, guests of their sister, Mrs. Ballantyne, and their niece, Mrs. William K. Bartlett. Mrs. Tracy, of Albany, visiting Mrs. William Rivers, left last Thursday for her home. Captain Romeyn spent a short time in the post last week from Plattsburg. Lieut. E. V. Sumner has been ordered to Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, and he and Mrs. Sumner leave for their new station in September. Major E. L. King spent the week-end in the post last week.

Col. and Mrs. Dickman left Thursday to make the boat trip of Lake Champlain and Lake George, returning Friday. Major Wallace De Witt spent a few days' leave in the post last week from Plattsburg. Mrs. E. L. King and daughter, Miss Nancy King, are visiting friends at Hague-on-Lake-George. Lieut. William G. Meade is away on a month's sick leave. Lieut. John Barry spent Thursday and Friday of last week in the post from Plattsburg. Mr. James Rivers, son of Col. and Mrs. William Rivers, returned last Friday from Plum Island, N.Y., where he has been in camp.

Colonel Sayre arrived last week from Plattsburg and will remain here in command of the post. Miss Hornblower, here visiting Miss Sayre, left last week for her home in Massachusetts. Col. William Rivers came here Monday, returning Friday to his command at Plattsburg Barracks. Mr. Watson Leonbauer spent a few days at Plattsburg last week.

Mrs. Dickman leaves for Plattsburg this week to visit Mrs. Clarke. Miss Alston and Miss Laura Alston, of Warrenton, N.C., arrived Saturday and are visiting Mrs. William Rivers. Lieut. John K. Brown, on sick leave for a few weeks, returned to Plattsburg last Wednesday. Capt. Walter Martin spent the week-end in the post from Plattsburg last week. Mr. James Rivers left Saturday for Plattsburg to join his father, Col. William Rivers.

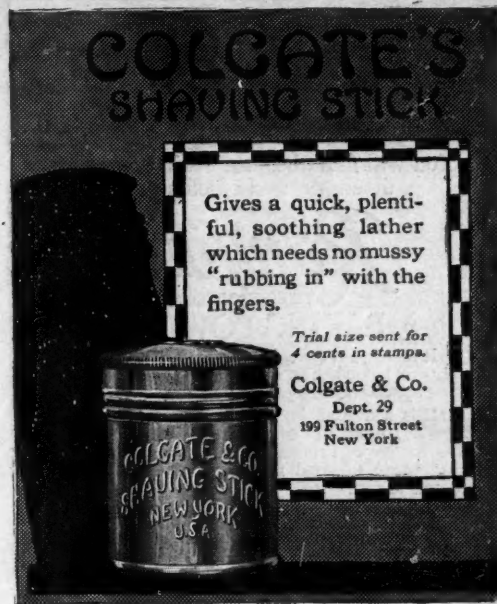
Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, of Malden, Mass., are here visiting their daughter, Mrs. William R. Smedberg. Mrs. William Rivers entertained at supper Sunday for Miss Alston, Miss Laura Alston, Mrs. Calvin De Witt, of Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Wallace De Witt. Mrs. Brown, of Middlesex, Mass., arrived Saturday and is visiting Mrs. William R. Smedberg. Capt. William A. Powell, M.C., spent the week-end here from Plattsburg last week. Mrs. William Rivers and her guests, the Misses Alston, from Warrenton, N.C., left Monday for Plattsburg, making the trip by motor through the islands of Lake Champlain and crossing the ferry at Chazy. Mrs. Martin and her son, of St. Louis, Mo., mother and brother of Capt. Walter Martin, are guests of Mrs. Walter Martin. Mrs. Walsh, guest of her niece, Mrs. Francis Hunter, has returned to New York. Annie and Alexander Cox, children of Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Cox, are out again after several weeks' quarantine with whooping cough.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 14, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. S. M. Foote left Sunday after a month's sojourn at Fort Monroe. Mrs. Foote going to Philadelphia, Col. Foote to Washington. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln entertained at dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. G. A. Nugent. Mr. and Mrs. St. John, of Worcester, Mass., spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. E. Haines. Mrs. W. L. Little entertained at a supper Saturday complimentary to Miss Dunn and for Mrs. A. N. Stark, Misses Capkell, Pepper, Kimberly, Lieuts. T. C. Cook, R. B. Cocroft, D. S. Lenzer, R. W. Wilson and Mr. Stark. Mrs. W. G. Knight left Sunday for Washington for a visit. Mesdames G. A. Nugent, A. N. Stark, W. L. Little, F. H. Lincoln, S. C. Vestal, J. M. Coward, A. L. Fuller and F. T. Hines were guests at a musicale and luncheon given on Tuesday by Mrs. G. F. Adams, complimenting Mrs. Smetz, of Hampton, and Mrs. Crumbaugh, of New York. Major and Mrs. Nugent were honor guests at a dinner given on Wednesday by Mrs. Stark. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Groom, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Col. I. A. Haynes and Capt. A. L. Rhoades.

Mrs. Ingram, of Washington, D.C., has arrived for a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. E. Reybold. Miss Dunn, of Atlanta, Ga., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Koenig. Mrs. E. Reybold entertained informally at bridge Wednesday morning as a compliment to her guests, Mrs. Ingram and Miss Reybold. Mesdames R. E. Haines and A. Gibson were the successful prize-winners. A pretty and elaborate dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Adams in honor of Major and Mrs. Nugent on the eve of Major Nugent's departure for the border. The



Chamberlin pavilion was turned into a Japanese garden with wistaria and Japanese lanterns. The dinner was a progressive one, dancing between courses. Included among the forty guests were Mesdames Stark, Rose, Little, Woodbury, Major and Mrs. Vestal, Capt. and Mesdames Coward, Lincoln, Carson, Long, Hines, Fuller, Peace, Seaman, Crain, Fenton, Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Groom, Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly, Col. and Mrs. Todd, Col. I. A. Haynes, Major Smith, Captain Rhoades and Lieut. R. W. Wilson. Mrs. F. H. Lincoln was hostess at a bridge party Friday, with Mrs. Ingram and Miss Reybold as honor guests. Other guests were Mesdames Ingram, Hines, Berry, Keybold, Tignor, Fenton, Beach, Booth and Crain.

Miss Middleton, Miss Quisenberry, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, of Louisville, Ky., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. O'Rear. Mrs. M. B. Willett gave a card party on Friday in honor of Mrs. Knox, of Washington, and for Mesdames De Mott, Cannon, Lohr, Garrett, Green, Gibson, Seaman, Long, Wallis, Misses Capwell and Sheppard. Lieut. J. K. Meneely is spending his leave with Mrs. Meneely at Albany, N.Y.

The company of Virginia Coast Artillery, from Roanoke, held their service target practice on Saturday. They fired three trial shots at an anchored target and one record shot at a moving target, with a 10-inch rifle. A hit was scored on the record shot as it fell within fifteen yards of the small target.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Williford gave a luncheon Saturday for Mrs. F. E. Fitts, Mrs. Alston Fitts, Miss Anna Lee Fitts, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain and Mr. Williford. Mrs. R. C. Garrett gave a bridge-luncheon Saturday in honor of Mrs. Knox and for Mesdames Berry, Nugent and Brabson. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor entertained at dinner prior to the hop Saturday for Capt. and Mesdames E. C. Long, W. G. Peace and Seaman. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln entertained at dinner Sunday at the Chamberlin in honor of Mrs. Ingram and Miss Reybold.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1916.

Capt. James A. Ruggles has returned from Columbus, N.M., where he took recruits. Mrs. Hoyt entertained last Friday with one table of bridge. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Van Vleet, Long Branch, N.J., spent the week-end here. Capt. J. C. McArthur left Sunday for Sam Houston, to join the 37th, after a thirty days' leave here.

Mrs. Norris, from New York City, is spending a few days with Mrs. Lloyd A. Kefauver. Mrs. Toffey spent a day and a night with Mrs. A. T. Ovenshine. Dick Ovenshine left to-day for a week's cruise on the mine planter General Ord.

Mrs. James A. Ruggles entertained with one table of bridge. Lieut. and Mrs. Howard Smalley and Mrs. Smalley's father and mother motored to Morristown, N.J., returning by moonlight. Miss Marjorie and Jean McArthur left Friday for a house party at the summer home of Alton B. Parker, Esopus-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. John H. Howard left for a visit at Fort Myer with her sister, Mrs. Hamilton. Mrs. Adna Chaffee left for a tour of the New England states. Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Williams's sister, from Texas, is spending a few weeks here.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 8, 1916.

The officers of Camp Ordway and the officers of the 2d Cavalry on Saturday gave a dance as a farewell to the officers of Battery B, who left Monday for Bisbee, Ariz. In charge of arrangements were Major Whittaker and Major Harry Cooper, of the Militia, and Lieut. Paul R. Frank, 2d Cav.

Mrs. Clarence N. Jones, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. William Norton, and Miss Felicia Jones left last week to spend the month of August at Deer Park, Md. Mrs. Robert M. Barton has as house guests Judge and Mrs. Barton, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. Lewis Foerster entertained at dinner prior to the hop Saturday. Lieut. Paul R. Frank, 2d Cav., has returned after a visit to Rochester, N.Y. Mrs. Robert M. Barton entertained at dinner prior to the hop, in compliment to Judge and Mrs. Barton, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Major Charles R. Luce and Capt. K. J. Bryson, of Camp Ordway, entertained at supper after the hop. Capt. Edmund A. Buchanan, adjutant, left for Mt. Gretna, Pa., to inspect the Pennsylvania Militia. Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander L. P. Johnson will take the house formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hollyday. Mrs. Albert W. Metcalf has as house guest her sister, Miss Mary Kolb, of Montgomery, Ala. Mrs. William D. Forsyth entertained Saturday with supper; Mrs. Albert W. Metcalf entertained at dinner for Major Charles R. Luce, Miss Kolb and Capt. K. J. Bryson. Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Harvey will take the house formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Bull. Mrs. Charles T. Menoher and children will remain here during Colonel Menoher's absence on the border.

Mrs. Richard C. Burleson and mother, Mrs. John Walker, have left for Charlottesville, Va., to visit for several weeks before going to the border. Miss Glasgow, daughter of Major and Mrs. William J. Glasgow, left last week for Nonquitt, Mass. Capt. Duncan Elliott, who was on the post for a short stay, has returned to Black Rock, Mass., for the summer. Capt. Charles G. Harvey has returned from Edsall, Va., where he has been on duty for the past month.

Miss Sheridan, accompanied by Carlenia, the small daughter of Mrs. Philip Sheridan, left for Nonquitt, Mass., to visit

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Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Lieut. Alexander L. P. Johnson, has donated a new net and balls to the post tennis enthusiasts on the post. Mrs. Homer M. Groninger left last week for Harrisburg, Pa., where she will visit; thence she will go to Port Royal, Pa., to close the summer with her mother, Mrs. W. E. Pomeroy.

Chaplain E. J. Griffin, C.A.C., and Father O'Hern were luncheon guests of Mrs. McClellan on Sunday. Lieut. David H. Scott, on sick leave from Mexico, is visiting in New York. Battery B and the 1st Separate Battalion, N.G.D.C., from Camp Ordway, entrained for Bisbee, Ariz., on Monday.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 15, 1916.

On board the U.S.S. Wyoming the most crowded ball of the season is taking place this evening and the Government landing on the Jamestown side has accommodated its largest number of people. There have been several large dinners on board ships at anchor, one of the largest on board U.S.S. Nevada. Receiving with Admiral and Mrs. Mayo at the Wyoming ball were the officers of the ship and their wives. Among the Jamestown girls were Misses Downing, Gleaves, Michie, Bryan, Beatty, Staley, Grandy, Robinson, Cooke, Theiss, Mason, Durell, Chase, Charlott and Lily von Winkler, Bennerman, Kite, Joy, Rhein, Lyon, Waltower, Witherspoon, Flather and Fleming. Mrs. Mark Bristol, wife of Captain Bristol, of the U.S.S. North Carolina, is visiting Mrs. Kenneth Castleman at her villa at the Dumpings. Among the Navy colony entertaining at bridge during the week include Mrs. T. L. Craven and Mrs. Louis Keiser.

On Friday before the bal masque at the Casino there was a leap year dinner at the Blue Bird tea house, which proved a jolly occasion; participating were Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Rhodes, Mrs. Antonio Lazo, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Misses Gleaves, Grandy, Cooke, Theiss, Staley, Rhein, Robinson, Barry, Baroness Charlott and Lily von Winkler, Lieutenants Eberle, Gunther, Cassard, Symington, Norfleet, Ensigns Cassard, Gearing, Fortson, Thomas, Davis and Captain Doig, U.S.A. Mrs. Alexander Magruder is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Kent Robottom, at their villa in Green Lane.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 8, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Lear Black and children, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Patterson and Master Walter McLean Patterson, who have been frequent guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean at their home in the yard, have returned to Baltimore on Mr. and Mrs. Black's house boat.

Mrs. Frederick R. Barrett, who has been spending a month at Clifton Springs, N.Y., has returned to her home, Loch Haven. Pay Dir. William W. Galt, retired, left Saturday to be the guest of his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Galt, at their home, Dorchester, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Van Patten, jr., who have been spending the summer at their cottage, Cape Henry, Va., have returned to their home, Raleigh avenue. Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick left yesterday for Morehead City with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stack in their private car to spend several days.

Among the throng of dancers at the Casino, Virginia Beach, Saturday evening were Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Van Patten, jr., Mr. and Mrs. John F. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Rixey, jr., P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Ellisworth H. Van Patten, Paymr. and Mrs. S. E. Barber, Misses Ellie Lejeune, of Washington, Anne Groner, Surg. A. C. Sinton, Lieut. Henry M. Kieffer and J. B. Glennon.

Among those attending the Saturday evening hop at the Chamberlin on the yard tug were Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Hayden, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. B. S. Bullard, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades, Mrs. W. L. Pryor, Misses Dorothy and Mary Hayden, A. Surg. G. P. Shields, Lieut. Halsey Powell and George N. Reeves, jr., Asst. Surg. L. H. Williams, Asst. Paymr. John A. Harman, Asst. Paymr. Howard N. Hartley and Ensign S. R. Shumaker.

Asst. Surg. George P. Shields and Lieut. George N. Reeves had a dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Misses Elise Hodges and Elizabeth Smith.

Mrs. W. L. Pryor and Master Knight Pryor will leave this week for Newport, R.I., to be the guests of Mrs. Pryor's father, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Kintner and family left last week for Sweet Chalybeate Springs to spend the remainder of the summer.

Mr. E. Stanley Gary, president of the Twelfth National Bank, Baltimore, Mrs. Gary and Mr. C. T. Williams, vice-president of the First National Bank, Baltimore, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Van Lear Black on their house boat, "The Pioneer," for the week-end, were, together with Mr. and Mrs. Black and children, guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. McLean at luncheon Saturday at their home in the yard.

Mrs. John S. Barlow and family, who have been spending some time at Cape Henry, Va., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Old in Portsmouth. Miss Ellie Lejeune, who has been the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Eugenia Murdaugh, in Portsmouth, has returned to her home in Washington. A.A. Dental Surg. L. A. Willard is a member of a house party at Andrews Cottage, Willoughby Beach, for two weeks.

Paymr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, jr., and the Misses Indiana and Corinne Cassard, of Washington, who have been

spending some time at Burbank Cottage, Virginia Beach, have returned to their home in the yard.

Six student officers at the student officers' school at Marine Barracks received their commissions last week as second lieutenants and were sworn in by Col. J. E. Mahoney, commandant of the barracks. They are W. H. Sitz, W. G. Hawthorne, O. R. Cauldwell, E. C. Fuller, A. W. Jacobson and E. H. Jenkins. Second Lieut. Charles D. Barrett also received his commission as first lieutenant and was sworn in by Colonel Mahoney. The summer school for the Marine Barracks officers opened last week at Gettysburg, Pa., under the charge of Capt. Harold C. Snyder. The following officers left from the barracks to attend: 2d Lieut. W. H. Sitz, O. R. Cauldwell, W. G. Hawthorne, E. C. Fuller, A. W. Jacobson and E. H. Jenkins. First Lieut. C. D. Barrett also left as instructor, accompanied by Privates W. M. Winfor and Slingerland for duty.

A large party of non-partisan congressmen visited the famous Dismal Swamp and Lake Drummond on Sunday. The trip was made on the Navy boat Paquipp, and lasted two days, during which they cruised through Dismal Swamp canal to Lake Drummond, Elizabeth City, and returned via Currituck Sound and Albemarle and Chesapeake canal.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Emil P. Szvaz, of Newport News, are spending some time at Alleghany Inn, Goshen, Va.

Mrs. William Henry Wales and family left last week for Baltimore, to motor to Monterey, Pa. Later Mrs. Wales will leave for Jamestown, R.I., to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Foster, U.S.M.C. Mrs. Felix R. Holt and family have left for the coast of Maine to spend the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Max B. De Mott and baby, of Annapolis, are guests at the Chamberlin, Old Point. Mrs. William Blow, of Tower Hill, Va., has arrived in Norfolk and is the guest of Mrs. Eliza Downer. Later she will spend some time at Cape Henry, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Leo H. Thebaud are guests at Mrs. Whitehurst.

Ensign Ranson J. Valentine had a dinner on the Dolphin Sunday for Miss Arabella Dudley, of Hampton and Richmond, Va., and for Miss Billosy, Mrs. Hugh Parrish, Lieut. Thomas C. Latimore, Preston B. Haines, Leo L. Lindley, Paymr. Howard Hartley, Messrs. Lee Hudgins and Robert Farham, of Petersburg, Va.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 13, 1916.

Col. Arthur Johnson, who has been in charge of the supplies for the Minnesota state Militia since they have been encamped on the post, will leave Monday to join his regiment, the 36th Infantry, now on the border.

Mrs. Ivens Jones and children, wife and family of Captain Jones, C.A.C., formerly of this garrison, who are the guests of Mrs. Jones's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nye, St. Paul, will leave Saturday to join Captain Jones at West Point, N.Y., where he has been detailed as instructor. Capt. George R. Greene arrived at the garrison Saturday from Fort Sill, Okla., and will relieve Col. Arthur Johnson, Cav., from all duties at this post.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., retired, who have been spending the summer at International Falls, Minn., are now in St. Paul, guests of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Edgerton. On Saturday Admiral and Mrs. Beatty will be honor guests at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Severance, St. Paul. Miss Sally Brown, who has been the guest of Miss Josephine McCormack, daughter of Major and Mrs. McCormack, has returned to her home in Washington, D.C.

Miss Martha Locke, Presidio, Cal., is the guest of Miss Una Backus, St. Paul. Miss Locke is very well known here, where she was stationed with her father and mother, Capt. and Mrs. William E. Gillmore, 24th Inf., before the departure of the regiment to the border.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lawrence, Manila, P.I., are the guests of Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, Washington, D.C., who are spending a few weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Edgerton, St. Paul.

FORT RUSSELL NOTES.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 7, 1916.

Mrs. S. A. Smoke entertained Mesdames Dorsey, Meyer, Wiegstein, Carson, Lawson and Le May at a charming bridge party on Monday.

Col. C. W. Penrose and Mrs. Penrose are here for an indefinite stay and are occupying their quarters in the Infantry garrison. Colonel Penrose is awaiting the action of the retiring board, before which he appeared last month.

Captain Smoke and his son are with Cheyenne friends on a hunting trip near Pole Mountain. Little Francis Strong, who has been quite ill for the past week, is much improved.

Miss Laura Topham, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. L. Topham, left last Monday for the Presidio of San Francisco. She will return the end of this month. "Bubbles" Fuller celebrated the fourth anniversary of his birth on Thursday. He was host to twelve of his small friends.

Mrs. Topham entertained at a charming dinner on Friday for Mesdames Berry, Meyer, Reno, Wiegstein, Schillerstrom, Blauvelt, Barzynski, Bailey and Topham. The officers of the National Guard of Camp Kendrick gave a most enjoyable hop at the Plains Hotel, in Cheyenne, on Friday night. About 100 were present. From Fort Russell Mesdames Berry, Blauvelt, Herman, Schillerstrom, Barzynski, Smoke, Wiegstein, Dorsey, Topham, Bailey and the Misses Smoke and Dorsey attended.

Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Carson and Miss Smoke, with friends from Cheyenne, are enjoying a motor trip through Cherokee Park.

Mrs. Barzynski was hostess at a brilliant dancing party on Saturday night in the mess hall. Her guests included friends from Cheyenne and Camp Kendrick, in addition to Mesdames Berry, Blauvelt, Schillerstrom, Wiegstein and Herman and Miss Dorsey, from the garrison. A splendid "Mexican" supper was served at Mrs. Barzynski's quarters.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 14, 1916.

Wayne Smith, grandson of Major and Mrs. Clark, celebrated his third birthday anniversary on Aug. 1 with a party for his small friends, Virginia Taylor, Mary Grote, Elizabeth Rogers, Isabel Walthall, Ellen Bryden, Nana and Buddy Seeley, Theodore Proxmire, Wilbur Davis and John Marshall.

Capt. William Bryden, aid to General Barry, and Mrs. Bryden have taken quarters No. 8 on the first loop. Mrs. Barry, mother of Mrs. Bryden, is spending a few days as their guest. Mrs. Taylor and three children returned Aug. 2 from a visit to St. Louis. Mrs. Peck and son, family of Lieut. R. G. Peck, 7th Inf., spent several days last week as guest of Mrs. Rogers. Miss Virginia Trumplett, who has been spending the summer with her cousin, Mrs. Youngs, left Aug. 3 for her home in New York. Mrs. Grote left Thursday for Twas Beach, Mich., where she will visit relatives for several weeks.

Mrs. Nicholson's guests for luncheon on Wednesday were Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Eustis and Mrs. Meehan. Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire were hosts at a delightful dance given at the hop room Thursday. Nearly 100 guests were present, making the most brilliant function at the post for some time. Major and Mrs. Clark gave a supper before the hop for Col. and Mrs. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. von Schrader, Mr. and Mrs. Mather-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith and Lieutenant Rafferty. Mrs. Taylor had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Youngs, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Heintzelman, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Edwards. Mrs. D. J. Baker, wife of Colonel Baker, 21st Inf., was a visitor to the post on Thursday. Lieut. John Rafferty, class of 1916, was guest of Major and Mrs. Clark for several days. Miss Dorothy



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Heintzelman left Sunday for Columbia, Mo., to visit relatives. Miss Dorothy Johnson's sprained ankle is improving.

Automobile parties and bathers who flock to the post each Sunday have so abused the privileges granted to visitors that in future all picnickers are to be restricted to the southern part of the reservation, and guards are stationed on each loop to enforce the regulations.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Johnson gave an attractive supper Tuesday night in honor of the officers of the Medical Reserve Corps. The ladies invited were Mrs. Schmitter, Mrs. Townes and Misses Howard, Braustetter and Winder. Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson had supper Friday for Mesdames Augur, Wilcox and Misses Brenner and Augur. Mrs. Mason and the children are visiting her father in Cheboygan, Wis. Mrs. Schlanser left Wednesday for Washington, D.C., on a month's visit to her family. Dr. and Mrs. Boak have returned from a delightful motoring trip through Ohio and Kentucky.

Capt. and Mrs. Beery gave a jolly chafing-dish supper on Wednesday, honoring their niece, Miss McPherson. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. Warfield, Mesdames Merritt and Schmitter and Misses Braustetter and McPherson and Drs. Stewart, Green and Arnold. Mrs. Wilcox's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Augur, of Washington, left for their home Tuesday after a month's visit. Capt. and Mrs. Kellond entertained at dinner Saturday for their brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of Springfield, Mo. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Quackenbush, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver and Miss Howard.

COAST DEFENSES OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., Aug. 6, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway, of Fort Worden, entertained at dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. McManus, Mr. McManus, Mrs. O. G. Brown, Lieut. Carl von dem Busche and Dr. Hyde. The members of the Fort Flagler garrison arranged a delightful beach party for Monday evening. Those present were Major H. E. Cloke, Mrs. Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hughes, Capt. and Mrs. De Sombre, Dr. and Mrs. Robert T. Oliver, Chaplain and Mrs. Easterbrook, Miss Easterbrook, Mrs. Theodore Lamson, Mrs. W. T. Scott, Mrs. Eisenbeis, Miss Josephine Eisenbeis and Miss Helen Hughes. Mr. S. D. Crockett, Mrs. Crockett, Walter Reed and Mrs. Reed, of Seattle, were guests this week of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence B. Smith, of Fort Worden.

The 106th Company, of Fort Worden, left Monday in response to orders detailing them for duty at the business men's training camp at Salt Lake City. The company was officered by Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, of Fort Casey. Lieut. J. W. Edwards, M.R.C., of Port Townsend, accompanied the command as medical officer.

Mrs. Ernest A. Greenough, of Fort Worden, was hostess at a pleasant party Friday afternoon for a number of young girls of the garrison, in honor of Margaret Kimmel, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edward Kimmel. Mrs. Wallington, of Fort Casey, is the guest of Mrs. A. S. Morgan, of Fort Worden. Mrs. C. N. Thiele and Mrs. W. T. Scott, who were Mrs. Morgan's guests, have returned to Fort Flagler. Miss Parker, of Seattle, is the guest of Mrs. S. R. Beard and Miss Beard, of Fort Worden.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 2, 1916.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. P. H. Fretz gave a large buffet supper on the lawn Wednesday, inviting all the people of the station, and afterward taking their guests to witness the launching of the new ferryboat for the Yerba Buena station, which occurred at 10:30, when little Eunice Fretz, aged eight, was sponsor. The ferryboat was christened the Admiral Glass, in memory of the first commandant of the Yerba Buena Training Station. Assisting Mrs. Fretz at the supper were Mesdames Bennett, Gleason, Small, Karmany and Webb. Mrs. E. E. Curtis gave a card party Thursday for Mesdames Bogan, F. M. Bennett, U. R. Webb, J. F. Fleming, Leo Sam, R. E. Pope, D. M. Gardner, R. L. Coman, Woodward, M. Updegraff, Miss Woodward and the prize-winners, Mesdames O'Leary, Wallace, Whitmore and Offley.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Bidwood, of Alabama, have been visiting here as guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. P. G. Lauman, but have left for Virginia. Mrs. Lauman is in deep mourning and is taking no part in the festivities of the station. P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell are entertaining the former's mother, of New York. Miss Ruth Hascall has returned from a month's visit to Reno. Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason enjoyed a hunting trip over the week-end. With Naval Constr. P. H. Fretz he will leave for the northern part of the state in quest of deer in a few days.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell and Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed spent the week-end at San Jose, motoring down. Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Wuest, Mrs. Wuest's sister, Miss Brown, of Los Angeles, and Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Jones have returned from a week at Aetna Springs. Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. L. Ackerson, who were guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason until Saturday have moved

into their quarters. To-night the Gleasons gave a dinner in their honor. Others present: Naval Constrs. and Mesdames Reed and Fretz, Capt. and Mrs. Small, Madame Gleason and Asst. Naval Constr. R. B. Hilliard. Lieut. F. J. Cleary has resumed his duties on the yard after a short visit to Pittsburgh, where he went on inspection duty.

Mrs. U. B. Webb was a visitor to San Mateo last week, going down for a luncheon. A baby boy was the gift of the stork to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. E. O. J. Eyttinge, in San Francisco, Aug. 1. Mrs. Eyttinge and her mother, Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, of Mare Island, have been occupying an apartment in San Francisco for several weeks. Surgeon Eyttinge is attached to the Milwaukee. Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Sheen were guests of honor at a dance given by the officers of Alcatraz Island last night. They leave this week for Fort Roscrans for station.

Eleven couples are playing in the tennis tournament here, which is being managed by Naval Constr. James Reed, with Surg. J. O. Downey as referee. P.A. Surg. J. S. Woodward and young Allen Shapley won the first match, defeating Asst. Naval Constr. P. H. Lauman and Miss Ruth Hascal. Captain Puryear and Miss Mary Gorgas defeated Lieut. C. M. Yates and Miss Priscilla Ellicott; Asst. Naval Constructor Lauman and Miss Mabel Updegraff defeated Miss Helen Updegraff and Lieutenant Gardner; Constructor Gleason won and Miss Ruth Updegraff defeated Captain Reeves and Miss Dorothy Bennett.

Mrs. J. T. Myers has left for the East coast, to remain while Colonel Myers is with the battleship fleet. She has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Emily Cutts. Mrs. Harold G. Bowen has returned to Vallejo after a visit to her sister in Suisun. Lieutenant Bowen's ship is in Mexican waters. Lieut. A. E. Randall received his commission to-day as a captain in the Marine Corps, dated July 14. The enrollments for the civilian cruise to be held on the Maryland, commencing Aug. 15, have closed. A large number will take advantage of the trip, which extends from Aug. 15 to Sept. 12. W. A. Horn, secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A. in Vallejo, left last week for the border, where he is to have charge of work for the organization at El Paso.

The Cleveland has been ordered here for repairs, date of arrival uncertain. The Brutus, on the Mexican coast, is to be sent here for an overhauling. The Saturn, with the Mare Island radio expedition aboard, will return the first of September. The Seattle contractors will not have the new buildings for the station at Copper River Flat completed by then, while the radio crew will have finished all other work. When the buildings are finished the Saturn will again be sent North.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 9, 1916.

Mrs. Woodward, mother of Surg. James Woodward, entertained at cards Thursday for her sister, Mrs. S. W. Bohan, of Santa Barbara. Prizes were won by Mesdames Eyttinge, Bennett, Wallace, Sahm, Carlson, Pope and Bogan. Mrs. Lincoln Karmany was a luncheon hostess last week for her house guest, Mrs. C. N. Perkins. Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Whiting spent several days here last week as guest of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Taylor. Naval Constrs. H. M. Gleason and P. H. Fretz have been off on a several days' deer hunt in Mendocino county. Mrs. James Ulio, widow of Major Ulio, is visiting in San Francisco, en route to Honolulu, where she will visit her son, Capt. James Ulio, jr., and her daughter, Mrs. Charles Backus. Mrs. Eben Swift and Miss Katherine Swift will remain in San Francisco until September before joining Colonel Swift at Fort Leavenworth. Major and Mrs. H. H. Whitney are preparing to leave San Francisco, the Colonel ordered to The Adjutant General's Department.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. B. Hilliard are rejoicing in the arrival of a baby girl, born in San Francisco Aug. 3. Miss Ruth Hascal gave a luncheon Saturday, complimentary to the Misses Mabel, Ruth and Helen Updegraff. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell returned Monday from a visit to Oakland. Paymr. E. A. McMillan appeared before a board Aug. 7 for examination for retirement. He has been under treatment or on sick leave for some time.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCudden has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. S. F. Heim, wife of Lieutenant Heim, on the East coast. Mrs. R. Le C. Stover has sailed for Honolulu, to join Lieutenant Stover, attached to the St. Louis. Several young matrons and girls of the yard are taking up study of first aid to injured. P.A. Surg. R. I. Longabaugh gave them an interesting lecture on resuscitation of people almost drowned, treatment for those suffering from shocks of electricity, etc., Monday. Present: Mesdames Graham, Lauman, Coman, Longabaugh and Misses Updegraff, Gorgas, Brown, Bennett, Ellicott, Hall and Hascal.

Mrs. F. L. Bradman gave a large tea this afternoon for her house guest, Mrs. Brown, of Washington, D.C., widow of Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Brown will be with her six weeks. All the ladies of the station and of the naval colony in Vallejo were present. Some wonderfully good tennis is being played by Ben Haines, a guest at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Reeves, and Robert Webb, the thirteen-year-old son of Surg. and Mrs. Webb, and they are being picked as winners of the present tournament, which started some weeks ago. On Monday they defeated Mrs. J. M. Ellicott and Surgeon Webb, 6-3, 6-3, and yesterday they were victorious over Allen Shapley and Surg. James S. Woodward, 6-3, 6-4. The next sets will be played by Captain Puryear and Miss Mary Gorgas, against Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason and Miss Ruth Updegraff, and the winners will then meet young Haines and Webb in the finals.

Lieut. Earl Shipp, attached to the Annapolis, is to join Mrs. Shipp in San Francisco. He expects to be assigned to duty at Yerba Buena. Mrs. George Brown, wife of Paymaster Brown, gave a tea at the home of her mother, Mrs. Merrill Miller, in Berkeley, this afternoon for Mrs. Baron Du Bois, who will soon join Pay Inspector Du Bois in Seattle.

Word was received from Admiral W. B. Caperton, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, this week that his flagship was en route to La Paz and that he would spend some time on the West coast of Mexico, but would bring his ship here in September. Considerable repair work will be done on her, following which she will sail for Honolulu. There are now twenty-four ships on the West coast of Mexico and Mare Island officials have asked that these be sent to Mare Island in small groups for repairs, in order that there may be no necessity for greatly increasing the force of workmen for a short time and then discharging them.

Officials are preparing data for the bids for furnishing the yard with electric current to operate the battleship building equipment which will be installed this year. A 2,000 k.w. generator is to be installed. The advertisements inserted in Eastern papers for first class shipfitters have resulted in many reporting. The men are being put to work in the mold loft, where the overtime, which is now the order, assures them a wage of over \$6 per diem.

All the ballast is to be taken out of the F boats this week and several plates removed, so that the machinery division men can proceed with their work. The orders just placed in the East for the six new engines for the submarines costs Mare Island \$28,000 worth of work, as authority had previously been received to make repairs to this extent on the old engines. The radio ship Saturn will come back to the yard next Monday, according to radio advice just received. Repairs to the tug Troquois, on which a board of survey held an inspection to-day, will not be completed before the 29th, when she will proceed to San Diego for duty.

A full hydrographic set is to be installed aboard the Buffalo before she leaves the yard, in accordance with orders received from Admiral Caperton. He is anxious to use the ship for preparing new charts of the waters off the West coast of Mexico. The Alert, which the St. Louis has been dispatched to Honolulu to relieve, is expected to come to Mare Island for repairs and may later be sent as relief for the Farragut, now used by the Naval Militia at San Pedro.

Mare Island was the low bidder on the docking of the Thomas, but she cannot come to the yard until September, as at present both docks are occupied. They will not be free for new work before that time. Orders have been received to construct new turret tracks for the Saratoga, under repair at Bremerton. The keel of the submarine O-14 has been laid at the California Shipbuilding plant at Long Beach.

No motion pictures of any event at the yard are hereafter to be taken without express permission from the Bureau of Navigation. Heretofore only the sanction of the commandant has been necessary. The order just issued will apply to the

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laying of the battleship California's keel and motion picture firms will make applications to Washington at once.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 5, 1916.

Seventy-five real soldiers from the Coast Artillery arrived in Salt Lake Aug. 2 and went direct to Fort Douglas to act as models for the citizens' training camp during August and September. The men are of the 106th Company and form only a third of the proposed number for the camp. They are under command of Lieut. P. M. Gallup, and Lieut. David W. Edwards is medical officer in charge. They came from Fort Worden, Wash., and the others will come from Calexico. Capt. George W. England stopped off in Salt Lake on his return trip from the coast long enough to renew his acquaintance with former friends made at the time he was stationed at Douglas with the 20th Infantry.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, parents of Mrs. Verne R. Bell, who have been spending several months on the coast, are visiting at the Bell quarters on their way back to their home in Boise. Mrs. William B. Wallace and her daughter, Lucille, left Aug. 1 for New London, Wis., to spend the remainder of the summer. Later Mrs. Wallace will join Major Wallace on the border and Miss Lucille will go to school at Fond Du Lac. Cadet Starr Wardrop, who is home on furlough from West Point, has been spending some time with a party of young people at Silver Lake, a beautiful mountain resort near Salt Lake. He will leave for the East about Aug. 20. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin R. Guthrie have as their guest for a part of the summer Miss Hall, of Evanston, a cousin of Lieutenant Guthrie. Mrs. James Yeates, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Emory S. Adams, at Columbus Barracks, has returned to her home here.

Mrs. Alva Lee, wife of Lieutenant Lee, here with her parents, Judge and Mrs. John A. Marshall, is receiving much social attention. Dr. John H. Hess has received orders which send him to Marfa, Texas, within a few days. The Hess family and Mrs. Hoffman and Miss Genevieve Hoffman have moved to No. 31, where they are now settled. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Hines are here from the Presidio of San Francisco and have taken quarters at the post, where they are at home in No. 20 during the time of the citizens' training camp.

Mrs. W. B. Elliott has gone to San Francisco for a visit of a few weeks with her sister, whose home is there. Mrs. Ross and Miss Cook, of Oklahoma City, who have been visiting Mrs. W. W. Taylor, have gone, the former to her home and the latter to visit friends in Oakland. Mrs. Nail, mother of Mrs. W. W. Taylor, has gone to her former home in Iowa City for a visit of a few months.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, Aug. 6, 1916.

Colonel Wright has been assigned to command of the South Carolina-Florida brigade of the 9th Division, which will occupy the camp site near the El Paso waterworks reservoir. Major Perry will be in command of the regiment during Colonel Wright's detail as brigade commander. Lieutenant Colonel Caldwell, recently promoted to this regiment, has been granted a month's sick leave and, with Mrs. Caldwell, left for Ohio last week. Colonel Caldwell recently underwent an operation at Fort Bliss.

Major John H. Parker, en route from Mexico to Eagle Pass for examination for transfer to Field Artillery, was in camp last week, the guest of his son-in-law, Lieutenant Calvert, 23d Inf. Lieutenants Hanley and Pulsifer, recently examined for detail in Aviation Section, leave for San Diego Tuesday to take up their new duties.

Mrs. Lockett, wife of Capt. James Lockett, 34th Inf., is settled at the Austin Apartments. Mrs. Lockett has been visiting Captain Lockett's family at Ogletheorpe. Mrs. Dean Halford, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Frank S. Bowen, are recent arrivals from San Antonio.

The 2d and 3d Battalions of the regiment, in command of Captain Bracken, left Thursday in motor trucks for two weeks on the target range in Dona Ana county, N.M. Upon their return the 1st Battalion will proceed to the range.

Mrs. Chouinard and young Miss Chouinard were dinner guests at the officers' mess to-night. Mrs. Bullock was also a guest. Captain Dalton is now in command of the Machine Gun Company, succeeding Captain Halford, promoted to 34th Infantry.

The 3d Battalion, in command of Major Perry, returned Thursday from its trip to Finley, seventy-two miles east, where it went hurriedly in motor trucks in response to a report from a sergeant of the 8th Massachusetts Infantry, who reported the presence of 150 bandits advancing on Finley. The "bandits" turned out to be three cattlemen and twenty-five

horses, which were being driven to the railroad for shipment. Since the arrival of the National Guard the air is full of rumors of this character.

Mrs. Mudgett and little daughter, Peggy, arrived from Galveston last week and have taken a house on Montana avenue. Captain Mudgett is in command of Motor Truck Train No. 24. Mrs. Corey, who has been slightly indisposed for a week or ten days, is much improved.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, Aug. 12, 1916.

This camp was treated this afternoon to a terrific thunder storm. It was the first real rain we have seen since our arrival in March. Considerable damage was done about the camp, several tents being blown down, as well as one of the four trees of which the camp boasts. Officers' shacks in the 2d and 3d Battalions suffered considerable damage, while the roof of Company M's kitchen and mess hall was demolished. Electric light wires throughout camp were badly damaged, but no officers or soldiers were injured.

Captain Dalton has recovered from a slight attack of lumbago, which kept him housed a day or two last week. Lieutenants Hanley and Pulsifer, detailed to Aviation Section, left Tuesday for station at San Diego. Lieutenants Ord and McCunniff, of the 6th Infantry, were in camp Monday, the guests of Lieutenant Lindh. They were on their way from Mexico to Eagle Pass to take Field Artillery examination.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, Aug. 11, 1916.

The National Guard troops in camp on the "Heights" near Laredo are gradually becoming comfortably settled, after many improvements have been made. Brig. Gen. H. C. Clark is in command of the 1st Missouri Brigade, with Lieut. Col. J. L. Hanley as brigade adjutant, and Lieuts. C. C. Earp and A. Z. Patterson as aids. Col. A. B. Donnelly commands 1st Infantry; Lieut. Col. S. K. Robbins and Major R. E. Gruner; 2d Infantry, Col. W. A. Raupp, Lieutenant Colonel Tucker, Majors W. W. Halliburton, C. D. Smith and S. H. Loy; 3d Infantry, Lieut. Col. Carl Martin, Majors C. H. Congdon, F. D. Ross, J. E. Constable; 4th Infantry, Col. J. W. McNeely, Lieut. Col. J. S. Hanley, Majors C. C. McDowell, J. E. Rieger and W. D. Stepp. The 2d Maine Infantry, Col. F. N. Hume, Lieut. Col. F. B. Cummings and Majors J. A. Hadley, W. J. Mays and W. E. Southard. First Missouri Field Artillery, Major E. M. Stayton, Ambulance Company, Capt. W. L. Gist. Field Hospital No. 1, Major A. C. Gerhart, Co. A, Signal Corps, Lieut. R. B. Garrett, Co. B, Missouri Cavalry, Capt. C. G. Butterfield in command, and Lieutenant Hatfield.

Among the Army people who enjoyed a swimming party at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Lohdell and Mr. Jack Lohdell on July 24, near Laredo, were Capt. and Mrs. Read, Capt. and Mrs. Sirmeyer, Mrs. King, Miss Ryan, Colonel Kennon, Major Heavens, Captain Hearn, Lieutenants Moore, Stevens, Wingate, Leavenworth, Woban, Montgomery and Larabee, Col. and Mrs. R. A. Brown gave a delightful dinner on July 29 for Capt. and Mrs. Erenbaugh, Capt. A. G. Pendleton, C.A.C., and Major S. D. Roekenbach, Q.M. Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. King and Miss Clarisse Ryan entertained at dinner in honor of Captains Rumbold and Daley, Lieutenants Larabee, Montgomery and Wogan on July 30.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. J. Young, C.E., arrived recently and are occupying quarters on Houston street, with Mrs. MacGregor. Mrs. Stevens arrived Aug. 3 from Fort Leavenworth, to join Lieut. J. A. Stevens, 9th Inf., and was greeted by a host of friends, who remembered Mrs. Stevens as Miss Bailey, the guest during the winter of Miss Clarisse Ryan. Mrs. C. C. Kenney left Aug. 10 for an extended visit to New York and different points East.

Mr. J. J. Ryan, Mrs. King and Miss Ryan were guests of the Coast Artillery Corps officers at supper the target range July 31. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmeyer entertained at dinner on Aug. 8 for Colonel Martin, 3d Missouri, Major Miller, C.A.C., Captain Peed, M.C., and Captain Margetts, Field Art. Capt. J. J. Ryan came in from San Ygnacio July 28 and spent a few days with his family. Lieut. William Ord Ryan, who was recently with the 7th Cavalry, in Mexico, has stood the examination for detail in the Aviation Corps and was the guest of his parents, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, from Aug. 4 to 10. Col. and Mrs. Brown gave a delightful dinner on Aug. 4 for Capt. and Mrs. Sirmeyer, Captain Margetts and Lieutenant Garrison. Major U. S. Grant, C.E., arrived recently.

A jolly party was held in the Officers' Club on Aug. 8. Many Army people, National Guard and Laredo citizens enjoyed the evening. The 9th Infantry band furnished music for dancing and delicious refreshments were served. Capt. A. G. Pendleton, C.A.C., and Lieut. W. H. Garrison, 14th Cav., were hosts at Lieutenant Garrison's quarters to a number of Army people after the dance at the club. Welsh rabbit and sandwiches were served and an orchestra furnished music for dancing. A good many people from Laredo were also

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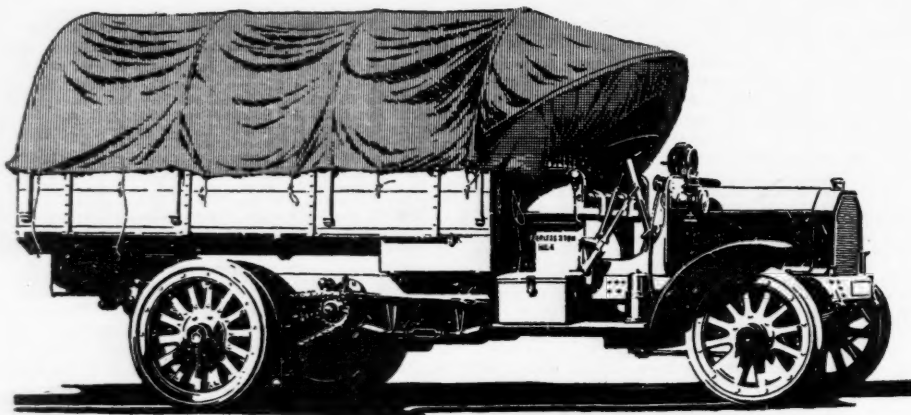
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present. Capt. and Mrs. Read celebrated their fourteenth wedding anniversary at the home of Mrs. Lohdell on Aug. 8, with a swimming party and supper served on the lawn. Among those invited were Col. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Sirmeyer, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. King, Miss Clarisse Ryan, General Mann, Colonel Kennon, Lieutenant Colonel Durfee, Major Lutz, Captain Whipple, Lieutenant Ryan and Mr. Jack Lohdell. Captain Rumbold and Major Switzer were guests of Mrs. J. J. Ryan and Mrs. King at a Mexican supper on Aug. 9. Mrs. Hearn arrived recently to join Capt. R. H. Hearn and will be at home at 1818 Matamoros avenue, Laredo.

ELEVENTH AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY AT DOUGLAS.

Douglas, Ariz., July 31, 1916.

Mrs. William R. Gibson has just returned from a two months' trip to California and is now at home to her friends at the Gadsden Hotel. Lieut. and Mrs. Gilkerson were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Herrick on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. William W. Bessell gave a cotillion for William Bessell, jr. Canvas was spread on the lawn and dainty refreshments were served throughout the evening. Those assisting were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Capt. and Mrs. Dosler, Capt. and Mrs. Blackford, Captains Hand and Pike.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herrick gave a pretty dinner for Lieutenants McDermott, Hooper and Fox. The officers of the 14th Infantry were hosts at an informal hop at the brigade pavilion July 28. A number of the officers of the New Jersey and Montana National Guard attended. Those of the 11th Infantry present were Capt. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Herrick, Captains Walthall, McMillan, Stewart, Lieutenants Row, Reed, Harrison, Roberts and McDonald. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram had dinner July 29 for Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Major Bennett, Captains Walthall and Tillman, Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Hathaway had dinner Sunday for Major C. C. Collins and Dr. Van Kirk.

Capt. John P. McAdams is receiving congratulations on the receipt of a telegram this week announcing the birth of a son, born at Ferncliff near Haversville, Ky., where Mrs. McAdams is spending the summer. Lieutenant McDermott gave a dinner at the Country Club July 29, for Lieut. and Mrs. Debnay, the bride of the 14th Infantry, and Lieut. and Mrs. Herrick. Capt. and Mrs. Waugh, 35th Inf., entertained Thursday with a dinner for Colonel Friar, Major and Mrs. Smith and Major Hartman. Mrs. Smith has lately arrived in Douglas to join her husband.

The officers of the Army, and the officers of the New Jersey and Montana National Guard were guests of the Country Club at a stag smoker July 29. A number of soloists, a quartette, and a rapid fire pianist furnished melody from time to time, much chorus singing and a good three round bout with the gloves. Corporal McDonough and Private Kelly contributed to the entertainment of the visitors. "John Bull," the famous Bodger fighting dog of the 11th Infantry, was given opportunity to add another to his long list of trophies. The guests were loud in their praises of this noble animal.

Capt. Burt W. Phillips, 14th Inf., has taken a house at 1240 Eleventh street. Mrs. Phillips and two daughters will join him soon.

On Sunday, July 30, the 11th Infantry team defeated the 22d Infantry in one of the best games ever played in Douglas. Both teams played an excellent game, and the final score—

11th Infantry 5, 22d 0—was due to heavy timely hitting by the 11th.

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 4, 1916.

The hop Friday was given by the officers of the 14th Infantry, Colonel Wilson and Captain Jordan receiving the guests. Present from the regiment were Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Cummings and Blackford, Captains Leonori and Robertson and Lieutenants Rose, McDermott and Hooper.

Mrs. A. M. Patch left Monday for a few months' visit with her parents, Col. and Mrs. I. W. Littell, in Washington. Mrs. Strelinger left with her son during the week for an extended visit in the East.

Lieutenant McDermott has taken advantage of five days' leave, which he spent in the vicinity of Tucson looking after his mining interests in that section. Much to the regret of the regiment Captain Casper, Med. Corps, has been detailed for duty with the 35th Infantry.

Mr. William Bessell, jr., was host at a most enjoyable lawn dance on Wednesday evening. Canvas was spread on the lawn for the dancing. There were some forty guests, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Capt. and Mrs. Dosier, Capt. and Mrs. Blackford, Captains Hand and Pike, the Misses Brouder, Osteen, Simonson, Robinson, Sexton, Dalton, Gillem, Coykendall, De Bord, Moffet, Booth, Williams and Dade, and Messrs. Mellen, Douglas, Eichbaum, Williams, Moody, Seaman, Washington, Sexton, Applewhite, Moffet, Dade and Lieutenants Hooper and McCormick.

The Misses Kauffman and Burris entertained with a very pretty dance at their home on Ninth street on Wednesday for Captain Leonori and a number of officers of the 4th New Jersey Regiment.

Captain Duke left for Plattsburg, N.Y., being called there on account of the death of the mother of Mrs. Duke. Colonel Hersey left Sunday night for San Francisco, where he will appear before the retiring board.

Colonel Glenn arrived from New York on Saturday evening and was met at the station by the officers of the regiment, many of whom had served with the Colonel before and were more than pleased to greet him as their new commanding officer. The special car of General Bliss was awaiting the Golden State, on which Colonel Glenn arrived. This afforded the Colonel an opportunity for a conference with the General before he left for the West.

A beach widowers' smoker was given at the Douglas Country Club on Saturday, at which most of the bachelor widowers of Douglas were present, including Captains Robertson and Leonori. Lieutenant Landis left for Eagle Pass last week, where he is to take the examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. On Tuesday Lieut. O. A. B. Hooper left to appear before the same board.

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 7, 1916.

Mrs. Morrow entertained with two tables of bridge last week. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Major and Mrs. Morris and Capt. and Mrs. Gibson. Brig. Gen. George A. Dodd arrived on Aug. 1 from Mexico, accompanied by Major Leary, 7th Cav. General Dodd was received with many congratulations on his promotion. On the evening of Aug. 2 a reception was given for him at the Gadsden Hotel. There was a concert by the 1st Cavalry band, while officers from all

arms of the Service paid their respects to the General. Colonel Foltz and his staff, accompanied by the band, escorted the General to the train that night on his departure for Ithaca, N.Y., where he will join Mrs. Dodd. Major Leary has a ten days' leave and after joining Mrs. Leary at Monterey for a short stay will return to Mexico. Mrs. Faulk left Aug. 2 for Warren, Ariz., to join her husband, Lieutenant Faulk, 22d Inf.

Capt. and Mrs. Delaplane on Aug. 3 entertained with a good old-fashioned Welsh rabbit party for Capt. and Mrs. Wells, Capt. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Captain Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Frissell. Lieut. C. L. Chase, Med. Corps, has returned to duty from the Calumet Hospital, where he was operated on for appendicitis. Mrs. Max S. Murray has taken a house in Warren to be with her husband, stationed there. Mrs. George Waugh, 35th Inf., was the dinner guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Winter. Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., is in Douglas, from Calexico, Cal., taking examination for transfer to the Cavalry. Lieut. and Mrs. James P. Marley, 6th Field Art., were hosts at a dinner Sunday for Chaplain and Mrs. Winter. Mrs. Owen S. Albright have an informal luncheon Aug. 3 for Capt. and Mrs. O'Loughlin and Mrs. George Waugh. Colonel Dade, 7th Cav., is in Douglas for a few days visiting his wife.

One of the prettiest affairs of the week was a party given by Mrs. W. A. Christensen. Dancing was the order of the evening. Mrs. Christensen gave a dinner Aug. 6 in honor of Colonel Glenn, whom she had known in the Philippines fourteen years ago. The guests were Major and Mrs. Morris, Col. and Mrs. Dade, Capt. and Mrs. Pinkston and Major Morrow. Capt. and Mrs. O'Loughlin were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Pickering on Sunday. Mrs. Menoher, wife of Lieut. Pearson Menoher, 7th Cav., returned Wednesday, to remain while he is taking examination at Fort Sam Houston for transfer to Field Artillery.

The 35th Infantry held its first muster Monday at its new camp. Forty recruits from Jefferson Barracks joined Sunday and are assigned to the 14th Infantry for rations. There are now over 600 men on the roll of the 35th and Colonel Friar hopes soon to bring the regiment up to peace strength. Capt. Graham Fletcher, formerly instructor in small-arms practice of the 2d Montana Infantry, which position is now abolished, has been made a first lieutenant and assigned to duty with the Machine Gun Company. The New Jersey brigade is continuing its work digging ditches and drains and otherwise bringing its camp up to a high standard. Capt. John Taylor, 5th New Jersey Inf., of Paterson, N.J., has been elected major in that regiment.

Nearly 100 horses and mules arrived in Douglas this week for the 2d Montana Infantry wagon train. When the four machine guns mounted on auto trucks arrive that regiment is going to hanker for a little real field service. Major William Bryant, commanding 1st Squadron, New Jersey Cavalry, has been found physically unfit for duty and will return to New Jersey in the near future. Major Bryant is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

The officers and men of the Montana Infantry are proud of the favorable comment passed on their camp by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and his staff on their recent inspection trip along the border. The percentage of men on sick report was very low, less than three per cent. of the entire command having appeared for treatment since the regiment reached Douglas. During the eight-mile hike on Monday not a man fell out.

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 11, 1916.

A reception and hop was given on Friday in honor of Colonel Glenn, the new commander of the 18th Infantry. An exceptionally large number of guests, both military and civilian, were in attendance, among whom were Gen. Thomas F. Davis, district commander, and Gen. E. W. Hine, of the New Jersey troops, Colonels Wilson, Foltz, Greble, Pickering, Friar, Smiley and Vickers. Colonel Glenn was assisted in receiving by Colonel Smiley, Capt. and Mrs. Doster and Capt. and Mrs. Bessell. The barn-like pavilion was transformed by the elaborate decorations of ferns, flowers and flags, and a rustic fountain with real running water. The committee in charge was Major Frank Morrow, Captain Hunt, Lieutenants Rose, McCormick and McDermott. Among guests from the 11th Infantry attending were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Major and Mrs. Morrow, Major Castle, Capt. and Mrs. Pinkston, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Herrick, Captains Walthall, Tillman, Connolly, McMillan, Peck, Hamilton, Lieutenants Harrison, Roberts, Row, Reed and McDonald. An automobile party that motored down from Bisbee to attend the hop consisted of Capt. James E. Ware and Capt. A. J. White, 22d Inf., Mr. and Mrs. John True and daughter and Miss Leomin, of Washington, D.C.

Since the arrival of Colonel Glenn, Saturdays and Sundays have been utilized by the officers who have automobiles in combining pleasure with the duty of increasing their knowledge of the surrounding country. Colonel Glenn, Captain Fleischauer, Captain Doster and Dr. Gunter made a trip through Warren, Herford and the San Pedro Valley, returning via Naco and the border route. Lieutenant Strelinger, Captain Brewer, Lieutenant Patch and Captain Alfante made the trip to Nogales and return. Major Frank J. Morrow and Capt. John Barnes explored some roads to the north of Slaughter's Ranch, for the first time used by automobiles. Captains Rutherford and Maxey went to Fort Huachuca and the San Pedro Valley, returning via Tombstone.

Lieutenant Landis returned Tuesday from Eagle Pass, where he passed the examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. He left Thursday for El Paso, Base Hospital, for observation and treatment. Lieutenant Hooper returned from Eagle Pass on Thursday, having passed a similar examination.

Capt. and Mrs. Bessell entertained Capt. and Mrs. Caspar, Capt. and Mrs. Albright, Lieut. and Mrs. Peyton and Captain Pike on Wednesday. Mrs. Chase Doster has been confined to her home by illness.

On Tuesday evening at the Natatorium Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Miss Gladys Booth, Miss Edith Williams, Miss Margaret Dade, Lieutenants Reid, McDonald, McDermott, Roberts, Harvey and Messrs. Dade, Moffet, Washington and Bessell enjoyed a swimming party. Mrs. Doster, Mrs. Blackford and Lieutenant Rosire were dinner guests of Lieut. Mike O'Donnell at the Gadsden on Sunday.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

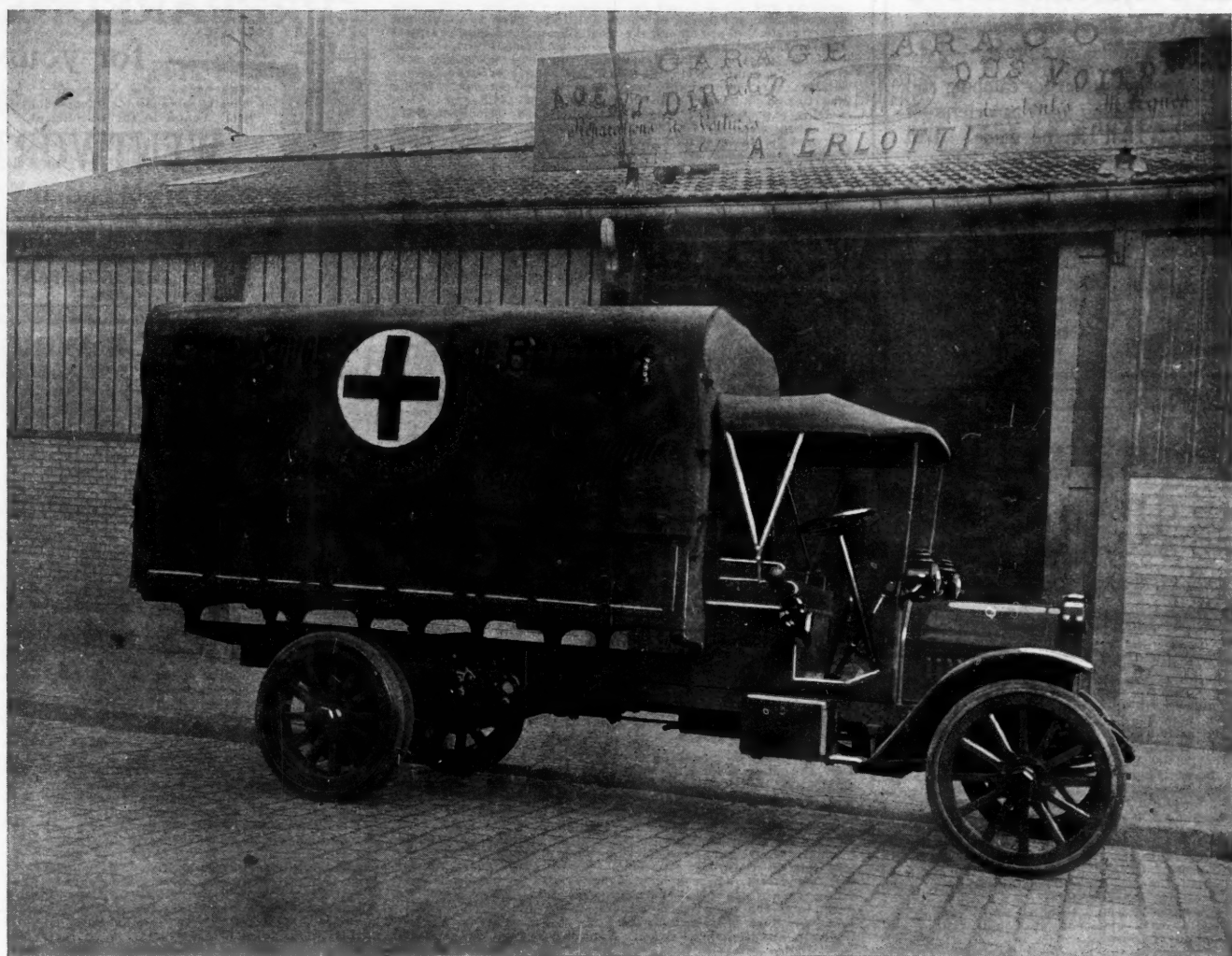
Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 8, 1916.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss returned to El Paso Monday from the West, where he inspected the border patrol as far as Douglas, Ariz. From El Paso General Bliss went to Deming, N.M., returning Tuesday, and left same evening for Washington, D.C., via San Antonio. General Bliss also visited the camp of Gen. John J. Pershing in Mexico. Construction of a hospital at Camp Cotton will be commenced at once. This is a new departure in hospital work and will be for soldiers not ill enough to be sent to the Base Hospital at the garrison. The hospital will be located in a grove of cottonwood trees. Buildings to accommodate seventy-five patients will be erected at once and if necessity should arise these will be enlarged. Major Jones, 5th Mass. Inf., will be in charge, with a corps of competent assistants. Camp Cotton is occupied by Massachusetts and Michigan troops, comprising some 12,000 men.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations, under auspices of Temple Mt. Sinai, have opened a club room in the city for soldiers of the Jewish faith with militia.

The ceremonies and consecration attendant on dedication of the chapel of St. Catherine in the Massachusetts camp Sunday at high mass formed a solemn occasion, unique in the annals of military life in the Southwest. The chapel was built by Col. Frank J. Logan, commanding 9th Mass. Inf., and named in honor of his mother, Mrs. Catherine Logan, of Boston. Bishop Anthony J. Schuler officiated at the mass, assisted by Father M. J. O'Connor, of the regiment; Father P. J. Donigan, 32d Mich. Inf.; Father F. Coupal, of Dallas, Texas, and Father F. Dederle, of El Paso. The clergymen who officiated were the guests of the officers of the regiment at luncheon and later a formal reception was held.

All the mess tents of the 7th Division are being floored with adobe. Zinc lined ice-boxes are also put in each mess



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tent. At a luncheon of the University Club it was arranged to hold "college night" on the mess at the grounds of the Mt. Franklin Country Club on Saturday for the several thousand college men with the Militia. Courtesies of the University Club have been extended to all Militia members free for one month.

The 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry has recently organized a mounted band, under Dan Nirella, bandmaster of 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, temporarily. By orders of Gen. George Bell, Robert L. Wood, civilian scout, killed last week by Mexican bandits at Fort Hancock, was given a military funeral Monday.

Unknown parties left the gate of the remount station open one morning recently, with the result that 100 or more horses walked out of the corral. When discovered by the guard he fired his gun to call for assistance, but this frightened the horses and they made for the mountains on a run and it took the soldiers a day or two to round them all up.

The Massachusetts N.G., stationed at Camps Cotton and Pershing, were thoroughly inspected last week by their commanding officers, the men in full marching accoutrement. The open air religious services held at the camp of the 20th Infantry at the post every Sunday evening, under Chaplain John T. Axton, are attracting large crowds from garrison, nearby camps and city. Seats to accommodate 2,000 persons have been erected and last week these were all filled, while several hundred stood or sat close by, at least 100 automobiles having come out from town for the services. A choir of fifty male voices, under James A. Dick, of El Paso, led the singing. The band of the 20th Infantry played.

Col. John P. Wood, 1st Pa. Cav., has arranged a drill schedule for his regiment, but until their horses arrive they are drilling on foot. One thousand additional horses are expected within a few days. Lieut. James L. Costello, 18th Inf., recently detailed for duty with a truck train running to the camp of Gen. John J. Pershing, in Mexico, was a visitor at Camp Stewart this week, having come to El Paso for supplies.

Troop F, Pennsylvania Cavalry, was presented with a Ford truck this week by citizens of Newcastle, Pa., home town of the regiment. The machine gun platoons of Pennsylvania troops of 7th Division are taking a course of study at this post which entails several hours' work every day. The entire Pennsylvania command went through regimental inspection Saturday with glowing colors. Two men of the motorcycle squad have been added to provost guard patrol on duty in the city. Major John A. Randolph, chaplain, 6th Inf., who has been spending a few days in El Paso district, returned to station with troops in Mexico on Thursday.

At Camp Cotton The Bostonian, edited by Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, is tacked on the bulletin board every day. Capt. Charles A. Ranlit, of Boston, recently sent to the border by a committee of Bostonians to see if the men of that state needed anything not provided by "Uncle Sam," has returned to his home, relieved that the men had all the necessities of life and also some of its comforts and pleasures, though in camp. A moving picture machine has been put in operation by Father M. J. O'Connor for the Massachusetts troops.

Lieut. Dennis E. McCunniff and James B. Ord, 6th Inf., and Jesse B. Hunt, 16th Inf., who arrived in El Paso district from command of General Pershing in Mexico, have left for Eagle Pass, Texas, to take examination for transfer to Field Artillery.

Company H, 8th Mass. Inf., were hosts of a pleasant entertainment on Tuesday evening complimentary to the 5th U.S. Field Artillery, in appreciation of the 5th's kindness to the Militiamen while on patrol duty.

Bishop Beavens, Holyoke, Mass., diocese, has sent Father George Connor to Columbus, N.M., to take care of spiritual needs of Roman Catholics in 2d Mass. Inf. On Tuesday night the first sergeants of the 9th Mass. Inf. gave a dinner for the purpose of reorganizing the old non-commissioned officers' association. Col. Edward L. Logan, of the regiment, and Lieut. John J. Lydon, former past president of the organization, were guests of honor. Capt. M. L. Phelps, 16th Pa. Inf., stationed at Camp Stewart, has installed a model telephone system through the camp. Captain Phelps is an expert electrician.

Companies H and I, 20th Inf., in camp in the city for several months, have returned to camp of the regiment at this post, relieved by two companies of 7th Infantry. The nine companies of the 8th Mass. Inf. that have been doing border patrol duty at various small towns in New Mexico, were relieved on Thursday by nine companies of 9th Mass. The efficiency of transporting troops by motor trucks was ably demonstrated, as men and all necessary equipment were moved by this means. The 9th Massachusetts men have all passed the rigid physical test.

A number of officers and soldiers of different Militia regiments are studying Spanish, and in connection with this the El Paso Times has offered to start a school to which all Militiamen are welcome. Y.M.C.A. "hut" No. 1 at Camp Stewart, camp of Pennsylvania troops, was dedicated this week. Major Gen. C. M. Clement, commanding officer of the division, accompanied by his staff, Brigadier General O'Neill and the association secretaries, occupied the platform. General Clement gave his men a splendid talk.

Officers' row in the Pennsylvania camp has been named "Pennsylvania Avenue" and the officers' tents of the three brigades face it in a line two miles long. Civilians are to be employed to make the necessary roads in and about the Militia camps.

The 1st South Carolina Inf. arrived in El Paso Thursday and went into camp on the mesa beyond the garrison close to camp of Pennsylvania brigades. The commanding officer is Col. Edgeworth M. Blythe, of Greenville, S.C. The 2d South

Carolina Inf. is expected Monday. The 1st Infantry was well above minimum strength required. Troops of 31st Michigan Infantry held their first parade this week since leaving Detroit.

Battery A, Rhode Island N.G., the New Mexico battery of Artillery and the 5th and 8th Regulars were this week amalgamated into a brigade of Field Artillery. The two National Guard regiments are among the most efficient and best equipped now in the Service. The minstrel entertainment given at the Base Hospital on Thursday, under auspices of Manchester Grove, Woodman Circle, El Paso, for benefit of convalescent soldiers was enjoyed by more than 1,500 persons. Music was furnished by the band of the 5th Field Artillery.

It is expected that Brig. Gen. John Kirk, Michigan N.G., will soon come to El Paso, as carpenters are constructing quarters for General Kirk and his staff in the Michigan camp. Chaplain Atkinson is planning a number of entertainments and other ways of taking care of the men in his regiment.

Mrs. George Bell has joined General Bell in El Paso and is stopping at the Paso del Norte Hotel. Mrs. Bell has been quite active in the Red Cross work at San Antonio and will be warmly welcomed in El Paso. Gen. and Mrs. Bell were entertained at dinner informally on Saturday by Major William C. Bennett, district adjutant.

Mrs. George Patton gave an informal dinner on Saturday; all attended the week-end dance of the Country Club.

The usual mid-week hop was held at the new club house at this post Wednesday. Guests were received by Mesdames George D. Moore, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Moore, and Mrs. H. H. Broadhurst, wife of Captain Broadhurst.

The Misses Anna and Matilda Axton, daughters of Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., have returned to the post after an absence of several months. Major and Mrs. George D. Moore gave a tea at the Officers' Club on Friday, complimentary to officers and ladies of 17th Cavalry and others. A number of officers and their wives of the garrison left this week on a motor trip to Cloudcroft, N.M. Capt. Thomas Franklin, formerly U.S.A., who was so seriously injured last month when his automobile turned over with him, is just able to leave the hospital and has gone to California until he entirely regains his health.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Aug. 4, 1916.

Those of the Fort Grant Artillery garrison were hosts on Saturday night at one of the largest, most elaborate and brilliant receptions and dances ever given on the Zone, and among those from Empire attending were Majors and Mesdames J. K. Miller and S. M. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mesdames C. B. Humphrey, J. C. Brady, J. A. Moss, Noble J. Wiley, C. S. Caffery and Allan Rutherford, Madame Partello, Mrs. C. W. Larned, Lieut. Col. C. B. Hagadorn, Major M. L. McGrew, Capt. J. K. Partello and F. W. Bugbee, Lieut. and Mesdames R. E. O'Brien and T. G. Lanphier, Misses Muir and Jones and the young bachelor officers. Capt. and Mrs. Wilford Twyman had as guests to dinner at the Tivoli on Sunday Col. and Mrs. Muir and Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, while Capt. and Madame Partello were entertained there by Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, 10th Inf., and all these, with a number of others from Empire who were dinner guests at the hotel, later attended the fortnightly "at home" of Gen. and Mrs. Edwards. In celebration of her little son, John's, second birthday anniversary Mrs. Meehan gave a lovely party to the wee tots on Saturday afternoon. There were favors for all and wonderful balloons of bright colors to bounce about, filling each little heart with greatest joy. Those enjoying with John the party were Bennett Muir, Cora Nell Caffery, Romyne Moss, Elizabeth Rutherford, Mae Humphrey, Walton Goodwin and Bobbie O'Brien. Captains Bugbee and Hopson were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Twyman on Saturday.

Capt. James E. Baylis, M.C., who received orders for temporary duty on the Texas border, sailed Sunday on the S.S. Heredia for New Orleans. The following day Capt. C. B. Humphrey, who was ordered to Washington to take the examinations for the Artillery Corps, with his wife and small daughter sailed on the Pastores for New York. Capt. Noble J. Wiley went to Colon Saturday to meet Mrs. Trapp (Mrs. Wiley's mother), who arrived Monday from New Orleans for an indefinite visit. Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Boyers moved in to Quarry Heights on Monday, the first of many moves that will necessarily take place because of so many of the 5th being transferred to the new 33d.

The Kilpatrick, which arrived Wednesday, brought a number of Army people, among them Gen. Charles G. Morton, who returned to pack his effects for shipment to his new station in Arizona. At Empire the General was met at the train by the regimental band and many of the officers and men who wished to congratulate him upon his recent promotion. Mrs. Fred Bugbee and two children, who made the last round trip of the transport, spending a few days with relatives at Ithaca, N.Y., were also passengers; also Mrs. J. K. Partello and two children, who had spent the past three months at Troy, N.Y., and Lieut. Paul Murray, returning from a leave.

On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Herman Glade entertained for Gen. C. P. Townsley, Gen. C. R. Edwards, Gen. C. G. Morton, Col. C. H. Muir and Lieut. Col. C. B. Hagadorn at a luncheon. Mrs. James A. Moss had two tables of bridge Wednesday for Mrs. Glade's guests, Mesdames Huntington and Duffee, and for Mesdames Partello, Wills, Bugbee, O'Brien and Brown and Miss Isabel Jones. General Townsley sailed for New York Thursday, and on the following day Madame Partello, Mrs. Charles K. Saltzman, the Misses Scriven, daughters of General Scriven, and Lieut. d'Alary Fecché, with many other Army people, sailed on the Kilpatrick for the States. Sergeant Barge, chief musician of the 5th Infantry band for many years, with Mrs. Barge, sailed at the same time. He has been placed on the retired list and before leaving received many demonstrations of friendship. The band was at the station to serenade him as the train pulled out.

Mrs. Huntington and Mrs. Durfee, who have been the guests of Mrs. Glade, went to the Tivoli Thursday to spend several weeks. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, from the Military Academy, arrived this morning on the Cristobal and will be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Glade. Major and Mrs. Miller and Capt. and Mrs. Brady are dinner guests this evening of Lieut. and Mrs. Drennan, of Camp Otis. The little folks enjoyed another party yesterday, when Mrs. Moss had the following tiny tots to help her small son, Romyne, celebrate his third birthday: Bennett Muir, Joe Partello, Faith Bugbee, John Meehan, Bobbie O'Brien, Walton Goodwin and Cora Nell Caffery.

FORT GRANT.

Fort Grant, Canal Zone, Aug. 3, 1916.

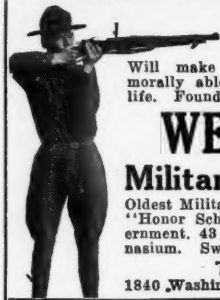
Mrs. Cunningham, who has been desperately ill in the Ancon Hospital, was brought home Monday and is improving rapidly. Mrs. Cullen returned on the Kilpatrick Thursday from a visit of six weeks in the States. Major Lauderdale is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Hall, wife of Lieut. Dean Hall. The Card Club met Wednesday with Mrs. Sloan. Mrs. Glassburn and two children are back from New York, where they went to attend the wedding of Mrs. Glassburn's brother. Mrs. Du Bois entertained at bridge Friday for Mesdames Mitchell, Treman, Thomas, Dusenbury, Cullen, Greene, Hall, Glassburn, Chambers, Bagg, Hardigg and Hughes. Prizes were won by Mesdames Mitchell, Cullen and Glassburn. Lieut. and Mrs. Greene and Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan were the dinner guests Friday of Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes. The Card Club met on Wednesday with Mrs. Dusenbury; Mrs. Greene had a table of bridge Monday night for Mesdames Cullen, Cunningham and Hall.

Ground was broken for two more barracks and several sets of officers and non-com. quarters. Captain McAfee, M.C., has reported for duty. Lieutenant Krayenbule, a recent graduate of the Military Academy, was the guest of Lieutenant Craig for a few days. An hourly train service between this post and Panama City was recently inaugurated and is much appreciated.

Major and Mrs. Persons and son were dinner guests Thurs-

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day of Major and Mrs. Gilchrist. Mrs. Lull, who was suffering from the gripe and a nervous breakdown, is able to be out again. Mrs. Dunn sailed on the Kilpatrick for a long stay in the States. Captain Patterson had as his dinner guests Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan and Lieut. and Mrs. Bagg. Mrs. Patterson and small son are visiting relatives in the States. Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen" drew an unusually large crowd to the movies Thursday night, numbers of people coming over from Ancon and Balboa. The band rendered the music from the opera. Mesdames Sloan and Du Bois were the luncheon guests of Mrs. Cullen Tuesday; Thursday Mrs. Sloan had luncheon for Mesdames Cullen and Du Bois.

During a severe electric storm Wednesday an empty set of field officers' quarters was struck by lightning and the main chimney was demolished. This makes the fourth house to be struck within a year. Miss Chrisman, daughter of Major E. R. Chrisman, of Culebra, was the luncheon guest of Mrs. Cullen Monday. Mrs. Cunningham had bridge Monday night for Mesdames Cullen, Sloan, Greene and Du Bois. Mrs. Hughes had a table the same evening for Mesdames Bagg, Hardigg and Chambers. Wednesday the Card Club met with Mrs. Glassburn. Among those attending the large tea given by Mrs. Guthrie in Ancon were Mesdames Gilchrist, Cullen, Greene and Cunningham. Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Hardigg and Captain Patterson. Before the dance at the Tivoli Saturday night Lieut. and Mrs. Hall had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Chambers, Lieut. and Mrs. Hardigg. Mrs. Tilford, wife of Captain Tilford, of Corozal, had a large tea at her home on Friday, going over from here were Mesdames McKenney, Cullen, Cunningham, Hall, Lull, Glassburn, Hardigg, Hughes and Dusenbury. Colonel Cronkhite was a visitor Monday and the luncheon and dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Mitchell. Captain Carpenter and his fiancée, Miss Van Wyke, were also visitors, having dinner that evening with Lieut. and Mrs. Glassburn. Mrs. Lull had a bridge party Wednesday afternoon for Mesdames Cook, Read and Buchanan, from town, and all the ladies of the post. The Friday Club met with Mrs. Cullen.

One of the largest affairs ever given on the Zone was that of Saturday night, when the Coast Defenses of the Atlantic and Pacific entertained all the other garrisons with a reception and dance in their new hall on this post. Other guests present were the President of Panama and Madame Porras, the President-elect and Madame Valdes, Governor of the Canal Zone and Miss Hardigg, Gen. and Mrs. Edwards and Miss Edwards, General Townsley, who is visiting Major Clayton, and all the members of General Edwards's staff. The elaborate decorations were greatly admired. The Coast Artillery band furnished the music, which was very good, and the affair from every standpoint was a huge success. A special train was hired to take the guests home, but many spent the night with friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Terry, of Cristobal, were the week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan. Before the dance Saturday Major and Mrs. Mitchell entertained all the bachelors and young ladies of the Zone at a buffet supper. Lieut. and Mrs. Greene had as guests Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, of Fort Sherman. Miss Cameron, who is visiting her aunt at Corozal, spent Saturday and Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes. Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan's dinner guests Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Terry, Captain McBrayer and Lieutenant Lyons, all of Cristobal. Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Fred Smith, of Quarry Heights, had dinner for Captain Biscoe, Miss Wilcox and Lieutenant Lindt. Capt. and Mrs. McKenney were the dinner guests of Captain Patterson at the hotel Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen had dinner at the Tivoli that evening for Major and Mrs. Gilchrist and Lieut. and Mrs. Bagg. The Card Club met with Mrs. Thomas this week. Mrs. Greene and small daughter sail to-morrow on the Kilpatrick for New York.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., July 31, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton P. Agee entertained Friday at a swimming party in honor of Major and Mrs. Gideon M. Van Poole. Chowder was served and the party went to Heinie's for dancing. Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans and Lieut. Hornsby Evans were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hawes last Friday. On Saturday Gen. and Mrs. Evans had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Houston, Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Col. and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Cecil, Major Mathew Delaney and Lieutenant Evans. Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, Miss Catherine Lenihan, Lieut. Hornsby Evans, Major Weigel and Lieut. Charles Lyman were dinner guests of Gen. and Mrs. Samuel I. Johnson last Tuesday.

Lieut. Theodore W. Martin, who is in the Department Hospital, has been ordered to the Letterman General Hospital for treatment. Mrs. Martin and little daughter, Frances, will accompany him. Mrs. A. C. Knowles was hostess at an informal tea at the Out-Rigger Club last Saturday. An enjoyable dinner in the cantonment last Tuesday was that at which Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood entertained before the meeting of the Post Bridge Club, for Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Camp, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson. Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln were dinner guests Tuesday of Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday, later attending the meeting of the Post Bridge Club. Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Lincoln were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell last Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Barker spent a week-end camping in the vicinity of Haleiwa.

Capt. and Mrs. Alden C. Knowles entertained Sunday at supper for Capt. and Mrs. Albert Clark, who leave on the August transport. Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood was hostess for the Tuesday Evening Bridge Club. There were six tables and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell held highest score. Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas T. Greene entertained Friday with a buffet supper, served at small tables.

The largest affair of the week was the delightful dance given by the officers and ladies of Fort Shafter to the officers and ladies of the 32d Infantry, who will join their new regiment shortly. Hawaiian music was by the Kasi Glee Club alternated with the 2d Infantry orchestra. The officers in whose

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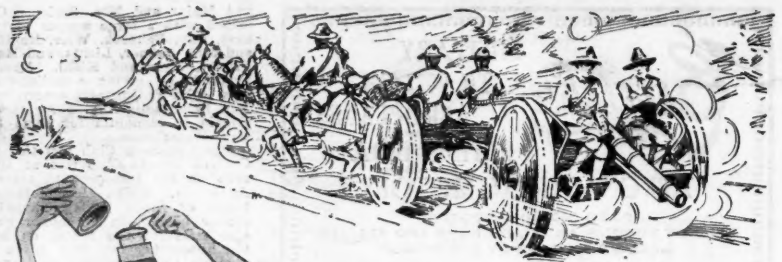
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